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REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU251840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] A session of the ideological workers representatives of the higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact member countries has been held in Sofia. The present international situation and the need for educating the soldiers of the fraternal armies in a spirit of high revolutionary vigilance and constant combat readiness was discussed. Proceeding from the evaluation of the fraternal parties and of the present international situation and the intensified aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary circles of the NATO member countries, the report read by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, and the statements by the leaders of the delegations pointed out the need for closer cooperation and an exchange of experience in the ideological-educational work of the political organs.

Comrade Dobri Dzhurov received the leaders of the delegations which participated in the conference. The role of the ideological workers and of the armies of the socialist countries as well as the tasks they are facing in the present complicated international situation were discussed.

The leaders of the delegations were also received by Comrade Milko Balev, who greeted them on behalf of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov himself on the successful conclusion of the conference. He stressed the need for further strengthening fraternal unity among the parties, peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries in the struggle for peace and detente in the world.

Bulgarian Kosev Speaks

AU251500 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Jun 82 p 1-3

[Report on speech by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army at the ideological conference of representatives of Warsaw Pact armies, on 23 June at the Sofia Palace of Culture]

[Excerpts] The conference of ideological workers representing higher political organs of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries opened at the Sofia National Palace of Culture on 23 June. The conference is attended by military-political delegations from the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Armed Forces, the Romanian People's Army, the Soviet Army and the CSSR Army, as well as from the Bulgarian People's Army. Lt Gen Trifon Balkanski, first deputy head of the "Military Administrative" Department of the BCP Central Committee was also among those present.

The conference was opened with a speech by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, who greated those attending on behalf of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, and on behalf of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army. He pointed out the necessity of similar joint meetings which are making an exceptional contribution to the consolidation of fraternal links and for the intensification of unity and mutual cooperation, as well as for an exchange of positive experience in comprehensive ideological work within the allied armies. After this, the head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army read a report on the education of the soldiers and commanders and of the people's armed defenders.

In his report Col Gen Kiril Kosev pointed out that the 26th CPSU Congress, the 12th BCP Congress and the congresses of other fraternal parties have made a thorough analysis of the contemporary situation in the world, in Europe and the Balkans, and that the main feature now is the intensification of the struggle between the two basic trends in world politics -- between the forces of peace and the forces of war, between the line of socialism and the line of imperialism, between the policy of the USSR and that of the United States. Thanks to imperialism, and above all thanks to American imperialism, the international atmosphere has drastically deteriorated and has been exacerbated.

The imperialists are trying to reshape the political map of the world and are declaring large areas of the world thousands of miles from the United States as zones of their own "vital interests". They are assuming the "right" to order certain people about and to "punish" others, and are overtly advertising as well as trying to implement their plans on the economic and political "destabilization" of governments and states which do not please them.

With their policy of confrontation and interference in other people's affairs, with their policy of arms race and neocolonialism, the imperialists are creating an atmosphere of constant international tension favorable to the conflagration of so-called ordinary wars, which in recent years have caused the death of thousands of people. Under these circumstances British imperialism's colonial war against Argentina was unleashed, and the Iranian-Iraqi conflict became a protracted war with dozens of thousands of unjustifiably killed victims.

The United States has chosen the effort to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries as its chief method in implementing its deeply reactionary policy.

Particular attention is devoted to the so-called preparation "for limited nuclear war" in areas a great distance from the United States, in Europe, in particular, by which the United States is hoping to escape the devastating consequences of the retaliatory blow and to avoid revenge.

The visit which U.S. President Reagan paid to Europe in June was devoted to such purpose, and the same applies to his participation in the NATO summit meeting held in Bonn. The goal of this visit was to even more securely link the West European capitalist countries to the policy of the U.S. Government aimed at the arms race and at confrontation with the socialist countries. Under Reagan's strong pressure the basic demands of the United States for the implementation and development of a rearmament program and for expanding the scope of NATO's activities were adopted.

The struggle against real socialism and against the USSR, above all, is the main essence and meaning of imperialist policy. The subversive activities of imperialism against individual socialist countries was intensified and its attempts to use their internal difficulties for counterrevolutionary goals and for the restoration of capitalism have increased. This was demonstrated by events in fraternal Poland. The imperialists are trying with all their efforts to restrict the influence of real socialism in developing countries.

China plays a particular role in the plans of imperialism. A dangerous new phenomenon has appeared in international life -- the partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, including the development of cooperation in the military sector between Beijing and Washington.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev further dwelt on the sitatuation in the Balkans. It was pointed out in the accountability report of the BCP Central Committee to the 12th BCP Congress that "the complicated contradictions of our time also existin the Balkans. Peace, understanding and cooperation are obviously not according to the taste of certain imperialists and reactionary circles, who are making attempts to destabilize the situation and once again to fan national hostilities and distrust among the Balkan peoples. The stockpiling of nuclear and other arms, the existence of foreign bases and troops does not serve the interests of the Balkan peoples, but the interests of other people..."

It is obvious and we must expect ideological clashes to be intensified in the future. It is no coincidence that contemporary imperialism is trying to transfer the struggle for people's minds on the vast front of mass competition by using all opportunities to antagonize the communist idea and the socialist way of life.

It has been positively ascertained that the main blow of imperialism in the field of ideology and propaganda is now directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Imperialism is trying to transfer the center of ideological struggle within the socialist countries. The slanderous bourgeois struggle against real socialism is being waged with violent malice, hypocrisy and hatred.

Reagan's statements during his recent visits to London and Bonn also represented violent attacks of psychological warfare as it is represented by imperialism. These attacks show that the United States is striving to promote a complete and comprehensive political, economic and propaganda mobilization of the capitalist world for a "crusade" against real socialism, communism and Marxism-Leninism.

We cannot fail to notice as well that the Vatican and other religious organizations have intensified their anticommunist activities. However, this also applies to other religious organizations, including certain Islamic ones.

The ideologists of imperialism are making great efforts to weaken and break up the international community of socialist countries and their defensive military organizations, the class and militant alliance of our fraternal armies with the Soviet Union and with the Soviet Army, as well as to undermine the moral-political mainstays and the combat strength of our armed forces.

Hence, the objective necessity of the peoples and armies from the countries belonging to the socialist community to manifest a high state of revolutionary vigilance and to maintain a permanent combat readiness in order not to be surprised by imperialist aggression.

The maintainance of a high state of permanent combat readiness is necessary because of the increased danger of sudden imperialist aggression and of partial military provocations against socialist countries or against their allies and friends. The socialist community is surrounded from all parts by a dense network of military bases. Many nuclear missiles as well as air force, naval and ground force weapons have been put in forward positions which makes it possible that every target within the territory of our countries is within the range of these weapons.

The successes achieved in the country in building a developed socialist society are exerting a favorable influence upon the defensive power of our country and upon the development of the Bulgarian People's Army.

All this has contributed to the implementation of great and thorough, qualitative changes in the Bulgarian People's Army, Col Gen Kiril Kosev continued. The organizational structure, armament, education and training of our army are adequate to the demands of the revolution which have occurred in the military sector. Our army is a modern socialist army which has everything necessary to guarantee, together with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the peaceful, constructive labor of the people and to fulfill its international duty.

The present-day aggravated military-political situation urgently demands that work in class-party and patriotic education of soldiers be intensified. In this respect the head of the Main Political Administration pointed out that we are trying, on the basis of unmistakable class-party positions, to fully use the following three basic sources of education: our heroic, revolutionary past; the present-day achievements in building a developed socialist society; and the prospects of a bright communist future. Our propaganda work is focused on the explanation of the achievements and advantages of socialism.

One of the chief sources of strength in socialism is internationalism which is assuming exceptional importance under the present circumstances of the international situation. Our soldiers are firmly convinced that the achievements of real socialism can be defended only by uniting the political, economic and military efforts of the countries and by belonging to the worldwide socialist community, and through the comprehensive consolidation of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization.

On the basis of the experience shared and in view of the military-political situation in the world, Col Gen Kiril Kosev explained that under the conditions where capitalist barbarism and criminal military hysteria are irresponsibly rattling the most destructive arms of our century, it is necessary for every soldier and commander to be twice as vigilant, to be ready at any moment to enter combat and inflict a devastating blow against the aggressor.

We think that this goal can be achieved to a decisive extent by the ideological front in the army and by its vigilance and bold strength, as well as by the coordinated efforts of the political organs in the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in this respect.

The socialist community countries oppose the worldwide anticommunist front, its alliance and cohesion, and its unity of thought and action on all issues of our time, especially on questions concerning the defense of the socialist system. Ideological cooperation among the political organs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is based on the policy of our communist parties of further expanding and intensifying integration processes in the field of defense.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev closed his speech by expressing confidence that the conference will contribute to the intensification of ideological work in our fraternal armies, to the consolidation of their unity and militant cooperation, as well as to the education of the soldiers in a spirit of lofty revolutionary vigilance and permanent combat readiness.

Soviet Representative

AU261343 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on statement by Col Gen Aleksey Dmitriyevich Lizichev, head of the Soviet Army delegation to the conference of ideological workers representing the higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact armies, in Sofia on 23 June]

[Text] In the beginning of his statement, Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev pointed out that this conference was a splendid manifestation of the fruitful ideological cooperation among our parties and of the main political administrations of the armies, which will assist the strong combat unity among the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries. It was also noted that this conference will be remembered by the fact that it took place during the days when the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the entire progressive mankind have festively marked the centennial of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the remarkable son of the Bulgarian people, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and ardent fighter for peace and socialism. It has been declared with respect and gratitude that his appeal for political vigilance and unity in the struggle against the imperialist forces is also of topical revolutionary importance today.

He spoke about the great preparatory work of the Soviet peoples for marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR.

The building of socialism and communism is being carried out under complicated international conditions. The aggressive forces of imperialism enraged over our successes are striving to achieve "a full and undisputed military superiority" over the USSR, and for this purpose the U.S. ruling circles are undertaking concrete steps not only toward nuclear rearmament, but also toward large-scale preparations for war, and, what is more, toward a nuclear war. The main attack is directed toward Leninism, which is the main and reliable weapon and power of the countries of the socialist community.

The experience in the fatherland war has made the Soviet people well aware of the advantage the aggressor has after a sudden attack. Thus the fateful need for constant revolutionary vigilance and high combat readiness was substantiated and their further maximum improvement was understood. He also spoke about the specific ideological, political and educational work carried out during the past few months by the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy which were guided by the high demands of the CPSU and the 26th congress. At the sixth all-army conference of the secretaries of the primary organizations, experience was exchanged in achieving more active and combative party work, which is the basis for successfully resolving the tasks of the combative and political preparedness of each military unit.

The individual ways toward making the soldiers believe in communism and toward increasing their political awareness were very clearly outlined. Only on this principle can the desired position be achieved. The developments and phenomena in the world can be evaluated only on the basis of this class position.

The best evidence of the ideological-educational work is the tactical training of Soviet soldiers, who are an indisputable factor for combative might of the Soviet Armed Forces and who together with their brothers in arms of the socialist countries are reliable defenders of the socialist achievements.

Hungarian Delegate

AU261345 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on statement by Col Ferenc Szombathegy, head of the Hungarian People's Army delegation, at a conference of ideological workers representing higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact armies, in Sofia on 23 June]

[Text] Col Ferenc Szombathegy spoke about the educational effect on the soldiers and about the work of the political teams in their army for fulfilling the decisions of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, which attaches great importance to cooperation with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. In his statement the Hungarian representative said that the United States has focused in its international policy on dictat and blackmail. The United States is poisoning the international atmosphere and wishes to achieve military superiority by slandering. He set forth some ideas about intensifying the mass political work in the units for achieving political and moral firmness, increasing the political awareness of the soldiers of their ideological education. He shared his experience in mastering the Marxist-Leninist theory for improving agitation and propaganda activity, for constantly intensifying socialist internationalism, for providing a well-founded and convincing explanation of the international situation and for unmasking the policy of capitalism and imperialism of the United States and NATO. Active work is being carried out in the Hungarian People's Army to unmask the glass essence of the bourgeoisie. The Hungarian representative further touched on certain specific issues now being faced in connection with the patriotic education of the soldiers, the tasks of the Hungarian People's Army in fulfilling its international obligations and educating the personnel in the spirit of fraternity, unity and cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact. Many initiatives are being organized with the purpose of intensifying the friendship and cohesion with the USSR and its great army and with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, which are members of the Warsaw Pact.

GDR Speaker

AU261347 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on statement by Maj Gen Ralph Dietsch, head of the GDR Army delegation, at the conference of ideological workers representing the higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact armies, in Sofia on 23 June]

[Text] Maj Gen Ralph Dietsch emphasized that the class alliance between the German and the Bulgarian communists has revolutionary traditions and origins, that the CPSU and the USSR are banner-bearers of peace, friendship and of human progress. He also touched on the aggressive policy of the United States and NATO, which is threatening peace, and in particular unmasked the warmonger policy of the administration of Reagan, who in his recent speech in Bonn, the FRG, delivered a dangerous slandering speech with reference to the USSR and to socialism. Maj Gen Dietsch further dealt with the work in the army to strengthen the combat friendship and the international education of the soldiers and stressed that the National People's Army is an army of proletarian internationalism. In his view, more extensive and deeper ideological work is necessary so that the soldiers can be influenced in all directions. One works very much in the National People's Army to strengthen and intensify the fraternity and unity with the Soviet Army and with the armies of the other socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact. Some initiatives of interest are also being implemented. The comrades in the GDR are taking advantage of the rich experience of the fraternal armies.

He touched on the need for offensive unmasking work against the enemies of socialism, and more specifically for unmasking anti-Sovietism and revanchism. An enemy is an enemy no matter what his identification sign. The representative of the army of the first free and democratic state on German territory spoke of the need for such conferences at which fraternity and unity is intensified, valuable positive experience is exchanged and a number of particular joint manifestations aimed at further perfecting and developing ideological work are specified. The soldiers of the National People's Army in the GDR work tirelessly to fulfill the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. They are loyal combat friends and comrades in class and weapons to their brothers of the Warsaw Pact.

Polish Representative

AU261344 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on statement by Brig Gen Dr Tadeusz Szacylo, head of the Polish Army delegation, at the conference of ideological workers representing higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact armies, in Sofia on 23 June]

[Text] Brig Gen Dr Tadeusz Scacylo spoke about the PZPR's work at this particularly responsible moment in the history of socialist Poland. Imperialism, the Polish representative said, tried to change the balance of forces after World War II by beginning to grossly interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The internal counterrevolution in Poland was coordinated by Western saboteur agencies while the chief coordinator was the United States. The Polish Army has always fulfilled, is fulfilling and will continue to fulfill its obligations toward the Warsaw Pact in all directions. The head of the Polish delegation then touched concretely on the work of the Main Political Administration in the complicated conditions and also after the introduction of martial law. His statement on the need to introduce martial law was particularly substantiated. Martial Law was actually brought about by the overt and covert counterrevolutionary activities of various organizations and also by the intervention of foreign agencies in the domestic affairs of our country. The speaker emphasized the tremendous importance of "the political support and international economic aid of the countries from the socialist community, primarily the Soviet Union," in this difficult time. Brig Gen Szacylo emphasized that the Polish Army enjoys great prestige among the people, the working people and the society. The class struggle continues and the Polish soldiers are defending socialism and the truth. The army has passed its political test. The speaker later talked about the concrete ideological work during the period of martial law carried out among the soldiers, army officers and also among the people. Party-political work is being carried out in each unit, detachment and in each crew -- in other words, where there are soldiers. In this respect, the propaganda materials and more specifically the posters, the regular political classes, the rapid, efficient and topical information are a big help. The Polish soldiers today are a model of oral purity and stability and also an example to be followed by all citizens of socialist Poland.

Romanian Delegate

AU261359 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on statement by Rear Admiral Iosif Pricop, head of the Romanian Army delegation, at the conference of ideological workers representing the higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact armies, in Sofia on 23 June]

[Text] At the beginning of his statement, Rear Admiral Iosif Pricop spoke of the RCP's concern with the defense of its socialist motherland. He then touched on the tasks facing the Romanian People's Army regarding the combat training and the patriotic and communist education of its soldiers. He spoke about the basic trends and meaning of the political-educational work for instilling in the soldiers a feeling of high responsibility for defending the socialist motherland.

He also spoke about the superiority of socialism as a social system which opens a broad path of mankind toward liquidating social and national inequality and toward instilling firm confidence in the great ideas of socialism and communism. Rear Admiral Iosif Pricop emphasized the significance and meaning of the measures that have been undertaken in the army for friendship and cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries, as well as for the international obligations of the Romanian People's Army regarding defense against imperialist attack, which, together with the friendly armies, it will always fulfill. In his statement, the head of the Romanian People's Army delegation outlined certain concrete trends of the ideological-political work for raising the combat readiness in the detachments and for instilling in the soldiers the necessary moral-combative and political qualifications as defenders of socialism.

CSSR Delegation Head

AU261346 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on statement by Maj Gen Jaroslav Kliha, head of the Czechoslovak People's Army delegation, at a conference of ideological workers representing the higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact armies in Sofia on 23 June]

[Text] Maj Gen Jaroslav Kliha discussed the big question regarding the education of the personnel of the Czechoslovak People's Army in moral values that would resist the bourgeois attempts to bring dissidence in the CSSR party and army. He spoke about the NATO and the U.S. plans and intentions on nuclear rearmament, targeted at the Soviet Union and the member countries of the Warsaw Pact. He also spoke about the enemy's concrete ideological propaganda against the successes of real socialism. The comprehensive party-political work in the Czechoslovak Army is organized and implemented on the basis of the 16th CZCP Congress and of the high damands of the 26th CPSU Congress, and also of the worldwide defense of socialism. The successes achieved in training during the winter period and the experience gained was shared. This training shows that the commanders, political organs and party organizations are well aware of the steady tasks requiring a constant and high level of combat readiness. The great lessons of the history of the CSSR and of the fraternal countries are being successfully used for the party-class and international education. The fact that the first Czechoslovak detachment was founded on the territory of the Soviet Union and that Czechoslovak patriots fought against fascism shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet soldiers represents a revolutionary legacy that will never be forgotten.

Announcement Issued

AU281425 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 Jun 82 pp 1-3

[Announcement on the session of ideological workers representing the higher political organs of Warsaw Pact member-countries held in Sofia 23 through 25 June 1982]

[Text] A conference of ideological workers representing higher political organs of the Warsaw Pact member-countries was held in Sofia 23 through 25 June.

Military-political delegations from the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Polish Armed Forces, the Romanian People's Army, the Soviet Army, the CSSR Army and the Bulgarian People's Army participated in the conference.

Questions of the contemporary international situation and problems pertaining to the necessity of educating the soldiers of the fraternal armies in a spirit of noble, revolutionary vigilance and permanent combat readiness were discussed at the conference.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, read a report, and the following delegation leaders delivered their statements: Col Ferenc Szombathegy from the Hungarian People's Army, Maj Gen Ralph Dietsch from the GDR National People's Army, Dr Tadeusz Szacylo from the Polish People's Army, Rear Admiral Iosif Pricop from the Romanian People's Army, Col Gen Aleksey Dmitrievich Lizichev from the USSR Army, and Maj Gen Jaroslav Kliha from the CSSR Army. The report, as well as all the aforementioned statements, represented an exchange of experience and an evaluation of the necessity to intensify and consolidate the education of the army personnel of the fraternal armies in a spirit of noble revolutionary vigilance and constant combat readiness, as well as in a spirit of patriotism, combat fraternity and international solidarity, and in a spirit of readiness to defend the cause of socialism against any attempt of imperialism. Basing themselves on their parties' evaluation of the contemporary international situation and the intensified aggressive character of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary circles of NATO member-countries, the delegates pointed out the necessity for even close cooperation and exchange of experience in the political organs' ideological and educational work.

The leaders of the delegations were received by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, and by Comrade Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegations laid wreaths at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian people's leader and teacher, the outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement; at the unknown soldier's monument; and at the Soviet Army monument. They visited the "Georgi Dimitrov" memorial home and museum, as well as the National Museum of Military History and paid a visit to the "Vasil Levski" military school of higher education in Veliko Turnovo where a meeting of fraternal militant friendship was held. The guests were briefed on the training program and facilities, as well as on the ideological-educational work accomplished in the school. They also visited and inspected the Strazhitsa memorial complex and were briefed on the heroic struggle waged by the Bulgarian people against fascism and capitalism in that area. They visited and became familiar with the successes of working people in the Gorna Oryakhovitsa agricultural-production cooperative.

The guests of the fraternal armies expressed their most sincere gratitude to the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army for the hospitality accorded to them and for the excellent working conditions which made a successful implementation of the conference possible. The conference achieved the goals assigned to it. The leader of the GDR National People's Army delegation proposed that the next conference of delegations from Main Political Administrations of the armies of Warsaw Pact member-countries should be held in Berlin.

The conference proceeded in a spirit of full ideological-political unanimity and fraternal combat friendship.

The military-political delegations of the fraternal Warsaw Pact member-countries have left our country.

HAIG RESIGNATION SIGN OF U.S. POLITICAL CRISIS

AU291325 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Georgi Todorchev report from New York: "Expression of Deep Political Crisis"]

[Text] The resignation of Alexander Haig from his post is further evidence, the sharpest and most eloquent, of the deep and organic crisis of the foreign policy course of Reagan's administration.

"Pale and obviously confused," according to the unanimous assessment of the direct participants, President Reagan appeared for only 1 minute in front of the White House reporters and informed them, without any explanation, that he had accepted the resignation of the holder of the second most important post in the country.

According to the participants in Haig's last public appearance in the State Department, he had appeared "with an ashen face and broken voice" and for 6 minutes read the text of his resignation, in which he pointed out that he was leaving the administration because it had "deviated" from the "carefully outlined" course of January 1981, which was a course of "consistency, clarity and steadiness."

"Secretary of State Haig's resignation was a shock in itself. The manner in which it took place was also disgraceful," the DAILY NEWS writes today in its editorial entitled "This Is No Way To Conduct Foreign Policy." The newspaper, which has the largest circulation in the country, adds: "When President Reagan announced the resignation in the White House press room, he gave no explanation. Afterwards he refused to answer reporters' questions, boarded his helicopter for Camp David and left all Americans, and no doubt, the entire world, puzzled. For God's sake, what is happening in the inner circles of the U.S. foreign policy apparatus? This is not the responsible and decisive leadership we expect from the White House."

The essence and the form of Haig's resignation reveal the internal cataclysm of the goals, principles and methods of the process by which President Reagan's foreign policy course is being formed -- a course of contradicting the objective tendencies and requirements of contemporary reality. The former four-star general, who himself said he was the President's vicar in foreign affairs, and who considered himself "determiner, executioner and herald" of U.S. foreign policy, became a victim of this policy's sharply negative defects and consequences.

The U.S. mass media is now searching everywhere for reasons for the disagreements between the White House and the State Department. They recall and describe various incidents of internal fighting and antipathies during the past 17 months, during which the ambitious 57-year-old U.S. secretary of state -- a "controversal personality," according to today's Washington POST -- had been influencing the direction of U.S. foreign policy. The press especially stresses the "clashes" between Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger, William Clark, the President's national security adviser, and Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations, as well as his disagreements with some responsible White House officials, described as radically conservative political figures.

"The only highranking representative with significant foreign policy experience" -- this is how the New York TIMES editorial today assesses Haig's place in Reagan's administration, stressing the administration's "confusing behavior" in the foreign policy area.

Haig's resignation is a new, additional and impressive symptom of the fundamental crisis. This crisis is not going to be solved by his resignation and does not depend on a "simple change" of persons. The polarization of the U.S. political forces will continue and intensify as a reflection of the contradicting tendencies -- the course of adventurism in the foreign policy of the biggest Western state, as conducted now by its administration, against the policy of realism in international relations desired by the U.S. people's masses and the circles which have a sober attitude toward reality.

BTA COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU281954 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 28 Jun 82

["Preceding Soviet-American Strategical Arms Talks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Geneva, June 28 (BTA special correspondent Alfred Krispin) -- The Soviet-American talks on limitation and reduction of the strategical arms will open here tomorrow in a rather uncertain atmosphere. This lack of certainty stems from the sudden replacement of the chief of the U.S. diplomacy at the end of last week, when the former state secretary Alexander Haig dramatically resigned because of unsurmountable differences between him and President Reagan on the issues of the American foreign policy.

It would have been right now for the experts, observers and journalists, who gathered here for the Soviet-American talks, to be discussing and weighing the possibilities for a mutually acceptable compromise between the corresponding positions of the two countries, which, judging by the former statements, are incompatible. But no, the impact of the replacement of the American secretary of state on the course of the talks is now in the focus of all speculations.

George Shultz actually headed the economic policy, including Washington's foreign economic course in the heyday of detente. Apparently this fact prompts some observers to think that, as a chief of the American diplomacy, he will approach with more moderation and realism the relations with the socialist countries and, above all, with the Soviet Union. In case these speculations get confirmed, the chances for a successful outcome of the Soviet-American strategical arms talks may considerably increase.

However, Edward Rowny, the head of the American team at the talks, belongs to that breed of militarized diplomats, or rather politicized military, who don't regard the Soviet Union as a partner but as an opponent. So the question now is whether such a politicized general in the reserve will be able to conduct realistic and constructive negotiations on the reduction of the strategical arms.

Contrary to the uncertainty in the American camp, the principled Soviet position on the talks is well known. The Soviet Government has repeatedly stated that it will negotiate for a real limitation and reduction of the strategical arms which would not disrupt on a global scale the present approximate equilibrium between the East and the West and would not affect the security of any of the negotiating parties and of their allies. This position was reaffirmed once again by the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Karpov.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF KUWAITI MINISTER

Official Talks Continue

AU281544 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (ATA) -- Having sharply condemned yesterday the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Kuwait, Mr Petur Mladenov and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah continued to discuss the situation in the Middle East today.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah who is also deputy prime minister and minister of information of Kuwait, made a high assessment of Bulgaria's Middle East policy.

And Mr Petur Mladenov emphasized that everywhere, always, on every occasion and at all levels and international forums Bulgaria will be extending her backing to the struggle of the Arab peoples for the solving of the Middle East problem.

And in the centre of this problem -- this was the categorical opinion of the two ministers -- lies the fate of the Palestinian people.

The Bulgarian foreign minister emphasized that Israel's barbarous acts against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon, who has the absolute backing of the U.S. -- aim at liquidating the PLO and turning Lebanon into a place of arms for the U.S. troops.

The two ministers emphasized that the conflict between Iran and Iraq must be solved immediately because it can give grounds for U.S. military penetration in the Persian Gulf.

Mr Petur Mladenov expressed his concern over the policy of President Reagan, which faces mankind with a growing threat of thermo-nuclear war. He pointed out that if the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries are responded to with constructive approach and desire to reach agreements, an important step will be made for ensuring the peace and security in the world.

Kuwait would also welcome the easing of tension in international climate.

Filipov Receives Minister

AU281546 Sofia BTA in English 1347 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, received Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and information of Kuwait.

It was underlined that the activation of bilateral relations has been particularly encouraged by the exchange of visits of the state leaders of Bulgaria and Kuwait, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah.

In the course of the talks it was emphasized that there is mutual willingness for expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation in all spheres of life, especially in the field of economy. It was noted that there are considerable reserves and many untapped possibilities for the strengthening of economic cooperation.

Mladenov Talks With Minister

AU290838 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information of Kuwait, continued his visit to Varna today. The Kuwaiti minister is paying an official visit to Bulgaria. This morning the official talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah continued. Attending on the Bulgarian side are Andrey Lukanov, deputy minister of the Council of Ministers; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the committee for tourism; and Asen Zlatanov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kuwait. During the friendly talks the comprehensive development of the bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation was fully assessed. New ideas and forms for further developing this cooperation that would be of interest to both countries were discussed.

Zhivkov Receives Minister

AU290936 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait, a short while ago at the Evksinograd residence in Varna.

More on Mladenov Talks

AU291439 Sofia BTA in English 1329 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Varna, June 29 /BTA/ -- The talks between Mr Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister and Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwait's deputy prime-minister, minister of foreign affairs and of information to the State of Kuwait continued here today. Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers also participated on the Bulgarian part.

A review was made of the fulfilment of the agreements reached at the meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's president of the State Council and Mr Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, and the successful development of the economic and all-round relations between the two states was found.

Discussions went on new forms for further extending the cooperation in the field of the economy, trade, transport, tourism, health care, cultural and information and other activities. New hotel complexes, enterprises for fruit and vegetable canned foods, sheep and lambs breeding complex are planned to be set up in Bulgaria with the participation of Kuwait. Bulgarian construction and engineering organizations will participate in the setting up of different projects and enterprises in Kuwait.

Measures for the further development of the air and land transport between the two countries were outlined.

KUNA Carries BTA Report

LD291212 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 29 (KUNA) -- In talks which had begun here Sunday, Kuwait Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah discussed the situation in the Middle East with Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs. The state guest from Kuwait will remain in Bulgaria until Wednesday, and his programme includes meetings with President Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the State Council.

"After the Sofia meeting last September and the visit to Kuwait in March this year by Todor Zhivkov, it is only natural to expect that the present visit will give new impetus to the dynamically developing economic relations of the two countries", the Bulgarian news agency BTA said. "Reciprocal trade is on the rise and important projects for the infrastructure of Kuwait are being built based on Bulgarian designs and executed by Bulgarian specialists. Kuwaiti capital is invested in building sites in Bulgaria and realization of joint projects in third countries began".

Bulgaria's Prime Minister Grisha Filipov received the state guest Monday. Mutual willingness for expansion and deepening of bilateral cooperation in all spheres of life, especially in economy, was noted. "There are considerable reserves and many untapped possibilities", BTA said.

Shaykh as-Sabah made "a high assessment of Bulgaria's Middle East policy", BTA said adding: "Everywhere", the Bulgarian foreign minister was quoted," always and on every occasion at all levels and international forums Bulgaria will be extending her backing to the struggle of the Arab people to solve the Middle East problem. [Punctuation and quotation marks as received]

The two ministers emphasized that the conflict between Iran and Iraq must be solved immediately because it can give grounds for U.S. military penetration in the Gulf.

The Bulgarian foreign minister expressed his concern over the policy of President Reagan. BTA concluded "Kuwait would also welcome the easing of tension in the international climate".

REPORTAGE ON MAIN EVENTS OF PAPANDREOU'S VISIT

Zhivkov Dinner Toast

AU281850 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at an official dinner given on 25 June 1982 in Sofia in honor of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Greek guests, ladies and gentlemen, comrades,

I am glad to express our most sincere feelings and to welcome Mr Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of Greece, and the officials accompanying him, to Bulgaria.

It is a pleasure for me to note that the name Papandreou is well know in our country, since the time when the esteemed George Panandreou, the father of our high-ranking guest, was prime minister of Greece. His name is linked to the signing of the well-known 12 agreements of 1964 which still serve our bilateral cooperation.

You, Mr Papandreou, have already had the opportunity to become convinced that you have always been a dear guest to our country, not only now that you are prime minister, but as early as during your stay as a high-ranking political leader and functionary of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) which you created.

Our last meeting took place here, in Sofia, 1 year ago, in 1981. I can assure you that this meeting left me with lasting impressions about your aspiration to even further develop the existing Bulgarian-Greek relations.

In recent years we have witnessed an unprecedented progress in our bilateral relations, the atmosphere of mutual trust between our two peoples has been consolidated. Regular contacts have been established and have developed on governmental and other levels; our mutually advantageous economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and Greece are also expanding.

When I talk with satisfaction about the successes achieved in recent years I cannot fail to mention the great contribution made by my esteemed friend, Konstandinos Karamanlis, to these achievements. With his characteristic political realism he chose the path of good-neighborliness and cooperation -- the only correct path of relations between two neighboring countries and peoples.

As a result of the successes achieved on both sides, we can justifiably declare: The development of good-neighborliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece is not only the policy of their governments, but a cause of vital importance for both peoples. We are glad, Mr Papandreou, that in you we have found a promoter of this noble cause -- understanding and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

I can assure you that we attach exceptional importance to your visit. We are convinced that this visit will give new impetus to the further ascending development of Bulgarian-Greek relations, to the consolidation of peace and understanding in the Balkans.

Esteemed guests, I consider it my duty once more to declare: The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent and constructive policy of understanding and cooperation with all its neighbors. We are striving to intensify mutual trust and friendship with the Balkan countries. We are striving for a constant development and further expansion of our relations with them, for the consolidation of peace and security in our area.

We are convinced that the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is in conformity with the vital interests of all Balkan countries, and that it will represent a contribution to the consolidation of the international atmosphere, to the gradual transformation of Europe into a continent free of nuclear weapons. Our proposal to hold a meeting of leaders of Balkan states in Sofia precisely serves this idea and this goal.

People often say: The Balkans are an inseparable part of Europe and of the world, and therefore the efforts aimed at lasting peace and understanding in our area, the efforts aimed at transforming this area into a nuclear-free zone, are dependent upon the universal struggle for peace and security. This is true. But the contrary is no less true: It is precisely because our countries are an inseparable part of Europe and the world that the efforts which we are devoting in an area which was one of the "hottest" hotbeds of tension in the past, can represent an important guarantee for the consolidation of peace and security, in eliminating the thermonuclear danger and in developing understanding and mutually advantageous relations in Europe and the world.

The struggle to preserve peace and to prevent the danger of a future thermonuclear war, to guarantee the security of the peoples -- this is the main task of our era. I believe that it is our common view that this struggle demands efforts from all countries and all peoples, from states and from political leaders and public figures as well, since there is no sensible alternative to peace whatsoever.

We are following the present international situation with growing concern. We are seriously disturbed by the intention of certain imperialist forces to start a new and dangerous arms race. We are concerned about the efforts to disrupt the existing balance of forces in the military sector and to fan the existing tension in the world. This adventurous and antihumanitarian policy in international relations might entail disastrous results for the future of our planet, for the future of mankind.

This is why, in our opinion, we need urgent steps of a political nature likely to alleviate international tension, likely to promote the development of the process of detente and to ensure normal conditions for peaceful labor and international cooperation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers exceptionally important the commitment assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This proposal is of exceptionally great importance at the present moment, and represents a truly constructive approach along the path of preventing a third, thermonuclear world war. We expect this initiative to be supported by other nuclear states.

As soberly thinking politicians we support any step likely to save mankind from the horrors of war and its disastrous consequences. We welcome the negotiations conducted on medium-range nuclear missiles and the agreement reached between the USSR and the United States to begin negotiations for limiting strategic arms within a few days in Geneva.

We hope that the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament will contribute to restraining the growing nuclear danger. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in the work of this session and has submitted a few useful proposals to it. We sincerely hope for and are contributing to the achievement of fruitful results at this session.

Dwelling on the most important question of our time -- the preservation of peace -- I cannot fail to point out with concern: Peace is seriously threatened by the existence of hotbeds of tension and of dangerous military conflicts in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, Central America, certain parts of Africa, and so on. These conflicts are provoked by the aggressive forces which are trying to impose their will in various areas of the world which have arbitrarily been proclaimed as spheres of their vital interests. We are in favor of immediately stopping this bloodshed and for settling the controversial problems in a peaceful manner.

In this connection I would like to declare: The peaceful, lasting and permanent settlement of the Cyprus problem can be attained only through preserving the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus, and through the observance of the interests of both Greeks and Turks in Cyprus.

Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, our countries are proceeding along the path of a fruitful, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, which contributes to the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans. I am convinced that I express your own point of view in stating: We will continue in future to do everything necessary to promote the development of this cooperation upon a wider, even more expanding basis, so that the results of our cooperation may become even more fruitful, so that our two small countries may set an example of good neighborliness and cooperation between two states with different social systems.

Inspired by this confidence in the future of our relations, I propose the following toast:

To the prosperity and progress of the friendly Greek people!
To a constant upsurge of good neighborliness and cooperation between our two countries!
To the health of Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, the president of the Republic of Greece!
To your personal health and happiness, Mr Prime Minister!
To the health of all those here present!
Cheers!

Joint Communique

AU291318 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 82 p 1, 2

["Joint Bulgarian-Greek Communique" on the visit of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece to Bulgaria, from 24 to 26 June 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 24 to 26 June 1982. During his visit in Bulgaria the esteemed guest visited the city of Varna.

The chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the prime minister of the Republic of Greece had talks which were held in constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of confidence and understanding, talks that are in keeping with the friendly feeling of the peoples of the two countries.

Attending on the Bulgarian side were Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nikolay Todorov, Bulgarian ambassador to Greece; Atanas Ginev, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Dimitur Iliev, deputy minister of power supply; Goran Goranov, adviser to the Bulgarian chairman of the State Council; Stoyan Venev, ambassador and chief of the third department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Petur Slavchev, ambassador and deputy chief of the third department.

Attending on the Greek side were Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Ioannis Pottakis, deputy minister of coordination; Dimitros Maroudhas, deputy minister of press and information; Andonis Nomikos, Greek ambassador to Bulgaria; Mikhail Yeoryios Mazaraki, ambassador, director at the political department of the Foreign Ministry; (Khristos Mekherizas), chief of the diplomatic cabinet of the prime minister; Yeoryios (Vandalis), ambassador, chief of the cabinet of the foreign minister; Maria (Zografu), adviser, chief of section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and (Perikles Niarkhu), special adviser of the prime minister.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, reviewed bilateral Bulgarian-Greek relations and coordinated the trends toward their future development. They also exchanged views on topical international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides established with pleasure that the relations of good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece are built on a lasting basis in the interest of the two peoples and are a major factor for strengthening peace and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans. They are also an example of relations between two countries having different social systems.

Emphasizing the importance of the summit meetings for the continuing development of bilateral relations between the countries, the two leaders expressed a desire that such meetings should continue in the future. They also noted the positive role of the contacts between the members of the two governments and parliaments as well as of cultural workers and businessmen to favorably develop Bulgarian-Greek relations in the various spheres of social life. They also expressed a readiness to encourage them in the future.

The two leaders attached particular attention to the state of and the prospects for trade-economic relations between the two countries. Emphasizing the importance of the "coordinated trends toward the future development of Bulgarian-Greek relations up to 1985" signed in Corfu in 1979, they reaffirmed the determination to comprehensively implement them.

The two sides agreed that the intensified introduction of new forms of economic cooperation -- based on long-term agreements on production-sharing, deliveries of completed projects and the founding of joint enterprises for common activities not only in the two countries but also in third markets -- would give a major impetus to the further comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Greek economic ties. For this purpose they signed during the talks a long-term program for further developing economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece.

The two leaders stressed that cultural and scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece has made substantial progress which is contributing to being better acquainted and to mutually bringing the two peoples closer together. They agreed that the two countries should continue developing exchanges in the sphere of science, culture and sports on the basis of the plan signed on scientific and cultural cooperation and on other agreements in this sphere.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, reviewed certain topical international problems of mutual interest and established with pleasure that the number of problems, on which the stand of the two countries either coincides or is similar, is increasing. The two leaders expressed concern over the exacerbation of the international situation and emphasized the determination of their countries to support all efforts to safeguard the process of detente, and stop the arms race as well to support disarmament, the strengthening of peace and security in the world and the liquidation of hotbeds of tension.

They believe it is necessary to pass from tension and confrontation to talks on all disputable issues of international relations by respecting the norms of international law and the UN Charter. Both sides declared themselves in favor of intensifying the UN role in strengthening peace and international security on the basis of all countries strictly observing the UN Charter.

The two sides favor a halting of the arms race as well as disarmament not only in the nuclear but also in the conventional sphere based on equality and equal security of all countries so that full and general disarmament under strict and effective international control can be reached.

The two leaders expressed hope that the talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons as well as the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe will end with success. Both countries will contribute to the UN General Assembly's second special disarmament session so that it can end with positive results in the interest of peace and international security.

The two leaders reaffirmed a readiness to spare no efforts to safeguard and deepen the process of detente in Europe on the basis of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. In this connection, they expressed a hope that the Madrid meeting will successfully end with the approval of an essential balanced document on continuing the all-European process which has begun in Helsinki for convening a conference on the measure to be taken to establish confidence and disarmament in Europe.

The two leaders noted with concern the situation in the Middle East which continues to be dangerous. They also condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, insisting upon the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. They again reaffirmed their countries' stand that a total, just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem can be achieved only after Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and after the legitimate rights of self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create a state of their own, are restored and the security of all countries in the area are guaranteed. They came out in favor of the PLO's participation -- the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- in all negotiations aiming at solving the Middle East crisis.

The two sides support the Central American peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress.

The two sides expressed concern over the fact that the Cyprus crisis, which represents a threat to peace and security in this area, has not yet been resolved. They agreed that respecting the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and non-commitment of the Republic of Cyprus in conformity with the appropriate UN resolutions and the withdrawal of all foreign troops is a solid basis for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus issue.

During the talks special attention was attached to the Balkans. Noting the positive results achieved in the relations there, the two statesmen reaffirmed the need for further efforts to strengthen the climate of good neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation in the interest of the Balkan countries and for the cause of peace and security in this area. For this purpose they agreed that along with bilateral cooperation, they should also encourage multilateral cooperation on issues of mutual interest and in the spheres which offer possibility for such an agreement.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, are determined to work to strengthen the confidence, security and cooperation in the Balkans. They also emphasized that the initiative on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is in keeping with the interests of all Balkan people and contributes to improving the international climate and to gradually turning Europe into a nuclear-free continent.

State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed confidence that their meeting will give an impetus to further developing the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece and will also contribute to the cause of peace and security in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, invited Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Varna, 26 June 1982.

TODOROV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GDR

AU281357 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, left for the GDR on 28 June at the invitation of Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH CSSR REPORTED

AU281529 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 28 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Czechoslovak economic cooperation is developing along ascending lines. Bilateral trade is exceeding now the provisions in the longterm trade agreements signed by the two countries.

These statements were made during the inter-session meeting of the chairmen of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, held here today.

The Czechoslovak delegation at the meeting was led by the deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr Ladislav Gerle, and the Bulgarian delegation by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Special attention was paid to the questions of specialization and industrial joint production in the field of mechanical engineering.

LUKANOV RECEIVES USSR SHIPBUILDING MINISTER

AU281806 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] On 28 June Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mikhail Yegorov, USSR minister of the shipbuilding industry. Matters pertaining to cooperation in the shipbuilding industry in the spirit of the recent meeting between Comrade Grisha Filipov and Nikolay Tikhonov were discussed.

HUNGARIAN CHIEF PROSECUTOR ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU281133 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in our country under the leadership of Dr Karoly Szijarto, supreme prosecutor, at the invitation of the chief prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In their talks the two prosecutor's offices will exchange experiences in the sphere of strengthening the rule of law.

COMMENTARY ON REASONS FOR HAIG DEPARTURE

LD271708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Jiri Cedrovskiy commentary]

[Excerpt] Although all the reasons have not yet become known for the resignation of the U.S. secretary of state, General Haig, most observers favor the thesis that one of the reasons that General Haig was replaced by George Shultz was just the general's disagreement with Ronald Reagan's actions. To be more precise, it is said that Haig resigned because he already warned that there might be a clash between the United States and Western Europe, but no one listened to him. Then he began to worry about the results that could arise from this clash.

In looking for the causes of the events that are causing so much concern for political observers this weekend, we cannot fail to see other reasons, too. Haig just wasn't liked by Reagan because he was not one of the American President's old buddies from California -- he was an outsider. The intermittent hatred between him and Defense Secretary Weinburger was the subject of endless talk in the White House. The rivalry between these competing secretaries and between Haig and the President escalated to enormous dimensions. Whether the real reason for Haig's resignation was his apprehensions about the results of sanctions against the Soviet Union, his different opinions on the Middle East crisis, or whether it was personal (?enmity), we cannot see Haig as the innocent victim of Washington's diktats. The ruthless Haig, the militant general, the advocate of limited and unlimited nuclear wars, came up against his even more ruthless adversaries.

More on Haig

AU291107 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 82 p 6

[United CTK report]

[Text] U.S. information media are in agreement that Haig's departure is evidence of a profound crisis of U.S. foreign policy and escalating disputes within the U.S. ruling team.

"Nothing proves better the chaos prevailing in U.S. foreign policy than precisely the circumstances of A. Haig's departure," wrote the well-known commentator James Reston. According to Reston, Reagan can be satisfied now -- he has completely handed over the management of the affairs of foreign and military policy to his California friends W. Clark, the new secretary of state [designate] Shultz and to Weinberger. "It is surprising that the President simply did not entrust foreign policy directly to the Bechtel Corporation, from which Shultz and Weinberger came," Reston notes sarcastically.

According to Reston, the most likely causes of Haig's departure are "political disputes" as regards the President's decision to ban the exports of equipment for the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Haig's opinion was that these measures would "only incense the West Euroepan allies of the United States and at the same time not harm the Soviet Union at all," Reston writes.

The New York TIMES Bonn correspondent has written in this connection that the West European public has received the change in the leadership of the U.S. State Department as "a sign of instability and continuing chaos in Washington's foreign policy."

In his resignation letter to President Reagan, Haig wrote that foreign policy which he laid out together with Reagan is, in his view, shifting from the determined course. "From Haig's words one can assume that in the process of adopting foreign policy decisions, his views were often not taken into consideration," an NBC television commentator noted.

R. Lugar, member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, confirmed in this connection that one of the reasons for Secretary Haig's resignation was the American President's decision to ban the exports of important components for the pipeline, through which Soviet natural gas will flow to Western Eruope.

Daily on Shultz Appointment

AU291021 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 82 p 6

[Commentary by Dusan Rovensky, RUDE PRAVO Washington correspondent: "On the Resignation of the U.S. Secretary of State; Disputes Among 'Hawks'"]

[Text] A. Haig's resignation from the post of U.S. Secretary of State, the speed with which it was accepted, and the appointment of George Shultz to the vacant post, reliably express the conditions that exist in Reagan's ruling circle.

It happened in a situation when the gap between the United States and Western Europe is widening, a gap fully demonstrated during the President's recent journey, especially in connection with the U.S. Government's attempt to disrupt trade and economic cooperation between East and West by extending sanctions to American subsidaries and foreign companies; when the disputes between the United States and Latin America are deepening in connection with Washington's demonstrative support for the British war adventure in the South Atlantic; when the world condemns the U.S. responsibility for the genocide committed by Israeli aggressors in Lebanon.

Haig's departure in no case means that anything will change in American foreign policy striving for global hegemony, in its aggravation of international relations, its threatening the very foundations of international detente and increasing the danger of military conflict. Haig was a typical representative of cold war policy and bears a great share of responsibility for the marked deterioration of relations between the United States and the socialist states. His churlish utterances and his attacks on detente, his threats with nuclear conflict and his actions during the period in which he was in charge of the U.S. State Department, worsened the international situation.

The change in leadership of the State Department also reveals the real conditions in the government of the mightiest capitalist country, of a state which possesses a dangerous nuclear potential. Haig is the first member of Reagan's cabinet to resign, but he will certainly not be the last one. Washington newspapers report about disputes among ministers, for various reasons, personal ambitions, careerism and wishes to gain still more power and benefits connected with it. One has to view the change in the leadership of the State Department in this light too. Haig's personal disputes about authority with Weinberger, Reagan's advisers and in particular with Ambassador Kirkpatrick, who is generally regarded to be Reagan's favorite are well-known.

Also the fact that George Shultz was selected to head American diplomacy is not fortuitous. He belongs to a California group of American monopolists, which Reagan brought to Washington after his election and with which he filled the most important posts in the government. He is known to unconditionally support Reagan's anticommunist and anti-Soviet views. Before becoming secretary of state, he has been the president of a grat monopoly, the Bechtel Company. This company is closely connected with the military-industrial complex. The Washington POST has noted that "as soon as he was offered the post of secretary, he willingly accepted it." Thus the military-industrial complex has its man in a very important post of the state apparatus, just as it did at the time when Haig was sitting in the State Department.

The change in the leadership of the State Department is only a personnel change and nothing will change as regards the dangerous features of the U.S. foreign policy.

HUSAK, CPSU DELEGATION MEET, VIEW COOPERATION

LD292346 Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, [no date given] -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and a delegation of the Party Control Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the party's Central Audit Commission, led by the commission's chairman Gennadiy Sizov, discussed here on Tuesday several questions of the parties' cooperation. They were satisfied with the development of this cooperation and both stressed their interest in its further promotion.

The Soviet guests, who came to Czechoslovakia earlier in the day, also met with Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and other members of the commission's leadership to exchange experience in control and audit work. Later, Head Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Prague City Committee Antonin Kapek spoke to the guests about the development of the Czechoslovak capital and the results of the work of party bodies and organizations. During their stay of several days in Czechoslovakia, the guests (?will) exchange experience in the activity of control and audit commissions in the implementation of the policies of the Soviet and Czechoslovak Communist Parties set at their latest congresses.

TEHRAN REPORT ON CZECH ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD281958 Tehran IRNA in English 1928 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA -- The seven-man Iranian economic delegation to Czechoslovakia led by Deputy Minister of Oil for Petrochemical Affairs Mostafa Taheri-Najafabadi, met the foreign trade minister of that country. They discussed increased cooperation of the two countries in the fields of petrochemicals, the oil industry and natural gas.

Also the results of Iraqi aggression against Iran was outlined by the Iranian deputy minister of oil. In response the Czech minister stated that they had experienced war and could understand well the problems and damages inflicted by the war. Then he announced Prague's readiness to aid Iran in rehabilitating the industries of Iran and said his country was ready to grant technical and industrial facilities to Iran, above and beyond the fact of oil purchases.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

AU281356 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jun 82 p 7

[CTK Ulaanbaatar dispatch: "Return To Fatherland"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (CTK) -- The delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, led by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, arrived back in the fatherland yesterday by air from Ulaanbaatar. It has been on an official visit to the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of the defense minister of the Mongolian People's Republic.

During their visit the Czechoslovak guests were received by Yamjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and by Jarantayn Abhia, minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic. During its stay in Mongolia the delegation inspected the memorable places in the Mongolian capital, laid wreaths in the mausoleum of the MPRP's founder and leader of the Mongolian revolution, [Damdiny] Sukhe-Bator, and his close collaborator [Chorlogin] Choybalsan. By laying a wreath at the [Zajsan] hill, the delegation paid tribute to the memory of Soviet heroes who fell during Mongolia's liberation in World War II. The Czechoslovak delegation also visited Erdenet, the city of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH ZAMBIA 23-25 JUNE

Husak Receives Delegation

LD231912 Prague CTK in English 1742 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Prague [no date or agency as received] -- Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today Humphrey Mulemba, general secretary of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP).

They reviewed the cooperation between the two parties and countries, developing in line with agreements adopted at the summit-level talks in 1980 in Prague, and noted that Czechoslovakia and Zambia hold identical or close views on the main international issues.

Gustav Husak and Humphrey Mulemba stressed the resolve of the two countries to continue their efforts to preserve and strengthen peace, and to promote the process of detente in all parts of the world. They expressed support for the latest important peace initiative of the Soviet Union which renounced first use of nuclear weapons.

Also discussed was the dangerous situation in the Middle East following the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the people of Palestine, and the developments on the African Continent in the ongoing struggle for freedom, independence and complete elimination of colonialism and racism.

Gustav Husak and Humphrey Mulemba condemned the aggressive policy of the racist South African regime towards the neighbouring countries, and its efforts to destabilize the situation in the region and to impede peaceful development of independent countries in the south of Africa.

Present at the meeting were Vasil Bilak, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Presidium and Central Committee secretary, and UNIP Politburo members Eliah Mudenda and Henry Matipa.

Bilak Confers With Mulemba

AU251133 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Appraisal of Cooperation to Date"]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK) -- V. Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, discussed yesterday in Prague the development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the United National Independence Party of Zambia (UNIP) with H. Mulemba, UNIP secretary general.

The two representatives informed each other about their parties' tasks and simultaneously exchanged experience in their activities. They assessed with gratification the achieved level of mutual cooperation and expressed the wish to continue to further expand cooperation both in the political, and in the economic, cultural and other spheres.

In appraising the problems of international political development the two representatives stressed the extraordinary significance of the questions of peace and disarmament, particularly in light of the Soviet Union's latest proposals, submitted at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament. They stressed the inevitability of ensuring and consolidating international peace and security, which are the basic prerequisites of all-round advance.

During the talks, the CPCZ and UNIP representatives concentrated their attention on evaluating the situation on the African Continent, and above all in southern Africa. They expressed full support for, and solidarity with, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) as the only legitiamte representatives of the Namibian and South African people. They pointed out the danger following the aggressive policy of imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism, which is aimed against all progressive countries and national liberation movements.

The two representatives emphatically condemned the Israeli aggression, conducted against the Palestinian and Lebanese people with the support of American imperialism, and expressed full solidarity and support for the Palestinian people in their fight for a just solution of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. Comrade Bilak stressed the significance of consolidating the unity and cohesion of all progressive anti-imperialist forces as a guarantee for the successful fight and final victory of the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The talks, which were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, were also attended by J. Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; V. Marke, M. Mueller and Z. Sojak, CPCZ Central Committee department heads; and M. Stefanak, deputy head of CPCZ Central Committee department, for the CPCZ. They were attended by E. Mudenda and H. Matipa, UNIP Central Committee Politburo members, and R. Chisupo, minister of trade and industry, for the UNIP.

Delegation Departs

LD251730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, led by General Secretary Humphrey Mulemba, has ended its official visit to Czechoslovakia. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU241305 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 7

[CTK report: "One of the Most Important Events of This Year; B. Chnoupek on the UN General Assembly Second Special Session;" capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] New York (CTK) -- PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK WHERE HE WAS HEADING THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION TO THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT, BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK, CSSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, GAVE AN INTERVIEW TO THE CORRESPONDENTS OF CTK AND CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO, IN WHICH HE ASSESSED THE COURSE OF THE SESSION SO FAR.

He said that the importance of the session is underlined by the very fact that it is a special session, which is not held often. It is certainly good that this is already the second such forum devoted to the disarmament issue which has been organized by the most universal worldwide organization in only 4 years. IT CAN BE RIGHTLY DESCRIBED AS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THIS YEAR. We must not lose sight of the fact that it is taking place in an exacerbated international situation, at a time when a new spiral of the arms race is being unleashed by aggressive imperialist circles; when -- also in the interest of the most reactionary forces -- Israel has launched a military aggression in Lebanon against the Lebanese patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement, an aggression that unscrupulously tramples underfoot the UN Charter; and when gross military force has been used in the South Atlantic in the spirit of colonialist traditions.

Of the almost 100 speeches delivered in the general debate by the heads of delegations of the 157 UN member states, THE ABSOLUTELY MOST IMPRESSIVE WAS THE HIGH-PRINCIPLED, CONSTRUCTIVE AND CONVINCING ADDRESS BY COMRADE ANDREY GROMYKO, USSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHICH SPECIFIED IN A CONCENTRATED FORM THE PEACE PROGRAM OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS AND PRESENTED THE STAND OF THE USSR AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ON THE MOST IMPORTANT CURRENT ISSUES. WE REGARD IT AS EXTRAORDINARILY SIGNIFICANT THAT PRECISELY FROM THE ROSTRUM OF THIS SESSION HE CONVEYED COMRADE LEONID BREZHNEV'S MESSAGE TO THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT CONTAINING THE SOVIET STATE'S SOLEMN DECLARATION THAT THE USSR PLEDGES THAT IT WILL NOT BE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS, A PLEDGE COMING INTO EFFECT AT THE MOMENT OF ITS PRONOUNCEMENT IN THE UN.

The Soviet Union is doing this unilaterally and without setting any conditions, which is an example worthy of emulation. After all, it is self-evident that if the other nuclear powers act likewise, the likelihood of a nuclear war breaking out will be eliminated once and for all. The new Soviet proposals, including particularly the reaffirmed support for the freezing of nuclear weapons and the draft convention on banning chemical weapons, have also become A CLEAR PROOF OF THE SINCERITY OF THE SOVIET UNION'S ENDEAVOR TO AVERT A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE AND TO ENSURE SUCCESS OF THIS SPECIAL SESSION.

Minister Chnoupek stressed that the new Soviet initiatives have been warmly welcomed and have received broad support from the delegations of the socialist countries and from a number of nonaligned and other UN member states. It has thus been reconfirmed that the socialist peace-promoting policy in practice, which contains specific and highly urgent suggestions for progress in the area of disarmament, enjoys great prestige in the UN. It is generally considered a graphic example of how to seek and find multilaterally acceptable compromises, how to pave the road leading toward lessening the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and toward ensuring peace. This is so despite the fact that representatives of various countries with diverse ideological and political platforms meet in the United Nations.

THE FACT THAT THERE ARE ALSO REALISTIC FORCES IN THE RULING CIRCLES OF THE WEST SEEKING THE PRESERVATION OF A POLITICAL DIALOGUE AND OF THE PROCESS OF DETENTE AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCRETE MEASURES IN A NUMBER OF AREAS OF DISARMAMENT HAS ALSO BEEN PROVEN BY THE SPEECHES OF SOME WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES. Unfortunately, the speeches by many other delegates -- mainly representatives of the NATO member states -- presenting only vague concepts that, in essence, solve nothing, indicate that difficulties might arise during the approval of a final document of the session that would become what most delegations expect: an effective impetus that helps to attain renewal and positive results at all disarmament forums.

At the same time, I would like to stress that the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament is not taking place as an isolated affair concerning diplomats only. LET US CALL TO MIND THE STRONG IMPACT ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE SESSION BY THE EVER-GROWING PEACE AND ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT. This is demonstrated especially by the active participation of its representatives in addressing messages to the special session as well as by the dozens of actions organized in connection with the session, including the million-strong rally in New York itself.

CPCZ'S MILOS JAKES INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

AU252035 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Interview given by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to Bratislava PRAVDA Editor-in-Chief Bohus Travnicek; RUDE PRAVO Deputy Editor-in-Chief Zdenek Horeni; and Bratislava PRAVDA Deputy Editor-in-Chief Arnost Bak: "Consistently, Along the Path of Intensification;" place and date of interview not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The fulfillment of the planned targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is a highly challenging task.

The problems are not few, especially in the area of power and fuels but also in the area of raw and other materials where voices can be heard calling not infrequently that savings measures be relaxed. At the same time we know, however, that not only at present but also in the long run, in the future, the only option for our economy is and will be to increase to the maximum the output -- as regards its quantity, quality and overall effectiveness -- while reducing to the minimum all inputs. The complex tasks of this intensive path of national economic development are highly exacting and require expeditious implementation. The guidelines for tackling these tasks are contained in the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. However, we are witnesses to a lack of speed and, in some places, of indulgence in shifting the gears of our economy to the path of intensive development and in consistently ensuring a high effectiveness and quality of all work. The further course of action, the question of what must be done, as well as other curent problems of our economy -- this was the subject of a discussion between Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and comrades Bohus Travnicek, PRAVDA editor-in-chief; Zdenek Horeni, RUDE PRAVO deputy editor-in-chief; and Arnost Bak, PRAVDA deputy editor-in-chief. The following is a transcript of this interview.

[Question] The present stage of national economic development, owing to its conditions and tasks, is extraordinarily difficult and demanding. Comrade Jakes, could you briefly define at the beginning of this interview what is the specific feature of this stage and sketch the basic directions, ways and methods of dealing with the tasks arising from it?

[Answer] We will be implementing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress in conditions that are more complicated than they were at the time this line was set down. The specific character of this stage is also in that after the very slight growth in the years 1981 and 1982, we are to renew in the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the dynamics of the national economy's development as well as of the growth of the national income. However, I would like to stress that all the basic directions and trends formulated in the resolutions of the 16th party congress remain in force; what is more, their implementation has become even more urgent. This means, above all, a more consistent implementation of the party line concerning the CSSR economy's transition toward intensive development while securing a comprehensive growth of social production's effectiveness and of the quality of all work. At the same time, it must be stressed that the all-round application of [the results of] science and technology and our purposeful and initiative-filled part in the process of socialist economic integration, particularly with the USSR, play a literally irreplaceable role in this sole possible direction of our development, as was stressed by the 16th congress of our party. No less important is the mobilization of people, their creative activity aimed at achieving the goals of the 16th party congress, and the implementation of savings everywhere, at every workplace.

If is is possible to talk about some kind of uniqueness, it is the fact that -- in contrast to previous years -- the resources of fuels and power, raw and production materials have remained in the plans for 1982 and the following years essentially on the level of last year. Fuel consumption is even being reduced. This is caused, above all, by the need to increase our production's effectiveness by reducing its high power and raw material requirements, a need that has been stressed consistently and with increasing urgency by the CPCZ Central Committee.

In order to attain the congress plans -- among which priority is given to maintaining the living standards, achieving a balance in the external economic relations and gradually reducing our indebtedness, which will use up the entire increment of national income in the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- it has also been necessary to adjust the proportions in the use of the national income, especially to increase the share of personal and social consumption at the expense of stocks [fond akumulacie]. The implementation of more balanced external economic relations and securing personal and social consumption have simply not been possible without a certain reduction in the volume of investments and without setting forth the uncompromising requirement to make substantially better use of stocks in the national economy.

From what has been said so far, one may note that the following are the social priorities to which extra attention must be paid: bringing about great savings in the consumption of fuels, power and raw and other materials; achieving ambitious export tasks and savings in imports; enhancing self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs on the basis of further developing agricultural production; rationing transport of all kinds and enforcing thrift in all fields. We must also devote great attention to securing supplies to the domestic market and developing public services and to safeguarding a balance between the purchasing power and the stocks of consumer goods, including so-called scarce merchandise, fashionable goods and novelties. In order to resolve these and other tasks even under the more difficult conditions, it will be necessary to improve the quality of managerial work, to implement the improved system of planned national economic management, to apply demanding criteria and personal accountability, to tackle problems in good time and to eliminate shortcomings and to develop and make use of the working people's initiative. WE RIGHTLY STRESS THAT AS WE WORK TODAY, SO SHALL WE LIVE TOMORROW. HOWEVER, WE MUST ADD TO THIS -- TO BE ABLE TO LIVE TOMORROW AS WE LIVE TODAY, WE MUST WORK MORE EFFICIENTLY AND IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE.

[Question] What can be said about those who demand more raw and other materials, more energy and more manpower for ensuring their tasks? Could you be specific?

[Answer] When we make a comparison with advanced capitalist countries but, in some respects, also with socialist countries, we will find out that we have no justification to claim that we do not have enough raw materials, energy and manpower to ensure the development of our national economy. WE MUST OVERCOME THE INCORRECT VIEW THAT THE ONLY WAY TO ACHIEVE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY AND GROWTH OF NATIONAL INCOME IS TO INVEST MORE AND TO HAVE MORE RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY AND MANPOWER. It is no secret in professional circles that many foreign producers achieve a substantially higher effect from the same amount of raw materials or energy than we do. We thus have many hidden potentials and must concentrate our forces to tap them. IT MUST BE SAID WITH CANDOR THAT THE TENSION BETWEEN THE RESOURCES AND THE CONSUMPTION OF FUELS AND POWER, BUT ALSO RAW MATERIALS, MANPOWER AND INVESTMENTS, IS NOT CAUSED BY THEIR SHORTAGE BUT BY THEIR INEFFECTIVE USE. We are placing treat emphasis on making more efficient use of fuels and metals. This ensues from the approved goal-oriented state program. In view of the existing tension with respect to energy resources, we must regard the set goals as the minimum and work toward the fulfillment of the task adopted by the 10th All-Trade Union Congress -- to achieve a 2.5 percent savings in fuel consumption and seek possibilities for even exceeding these savings.

OUR DEMAND, one that follows from the very meaning of national economic intensification, is that PRODUCTION GROWTH NOT ONLY BE PROPORTIONATE WITH, BUT THAT IT EXCEED THE GROWTH OF THE OVERALL VOLUME OF INVESTED RESOURCES. In other words, we must achieve higher production of top-quality consumer goods and products of an investment character while consuming less direct labor [ziva a zhmotnena praca]. Therefore, when we speak about raising the effectiveness and quality of all our work, what is meant is both a reduction of its labor, energy and material intensiveness and an improvement of the products' utility value, quality and reliability. A prerequisite for achieving this A MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, A MUCH SPEEDIER AND BROADER APPLICATION OF THEIR RESULTS IN PRODUCTION PRACTICE, and the utilization of the great potentials of scientific and technical cooperation, especially with the USSR.

[Question] A number of resolutions have been adopted in this respect, whose correctness has been confirmed by life itself. However, the results in production are not commensurate with the invested efforts and resources.

[Answer] There exist many reasons as to why the appropriate results have so far not been achieved; the main reason, however, is that scientific and technological progress has not yet become the basis of the economic activity of the managerial departments of enterprises and economic production units, and even of the ministries.

The requirement of the congress directives that planning of the scientific and technological development become both the point of departure and the axis of our plans is not being implemented consistently. This is one of the reasons we must insist much more emphatically on the fulfillment of the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress: to further improve the planning and economic mechanism, to enhance the development and the realization of our people's creative potentials and to overcome the frequently one-sided branch interests -- in the scientific and technological base as well as in production. Integrally linking science and production and motivating them to tackle socially significant problems and to implement the tasks of the economic plans have become the central issues. That is why work is underway on improving the planning and management of science and technology and on comprehensively applying their findings in practice, on bringing science and technology to the production sector.

Scientific-technological progress represents a great source of wealth. Its effective use grows at the rate at which people acquire scientific and technical knowledge and help to transform it into concrete usable values. It is in the interest of all of us that the broadest possible strata of our working people take part in implementing the goals of scientific and technological development. Especially our youth have a great opportunity of self-realization here.

[Question] As you have just said, it is essential -- in connection with the demand to make science an immediate production force -- to deepen the links between science and the production sector. What is the situation in our country in this respect and which direction should we take, in your opinion?

[Answer] From the formal point of view, the linkage between our production-technological and scientific-research bases in industry, the building industry and the agricultural and food industry complex is pronounced than in other socialist countries. In our industry, some 90 percent of the research and development potential is within the authority of and run by the economic production units. This process began in our country in the sixties and made considerable progress in the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans. The enterprise sphere of our industry is now furnished with an extensive research and development potential, which is an important prerequisite for close links between the production-technological and the research-development bases. The question, however, is whether our economic production units are capable of making effective use of the potential of their research and development. For the time being the problem of linkage between research, development and production remains unsolved in a number of cases. This is true of many economic production units. That is why we must deal with this problem much more thoroughly and conceptually, taking into account the experience acquired in the Soviet Union and the GDR, to unite the relations between and the goals of the research, development, planning and production departments of many economic production units or within the framework of ministries by a joint interest -- khozraschet [cost accounting system], the final effect.

[Question] To what, in your opinion, should science and research respond right now so as to contribute in the present situation the expected all-social economic effect?

[Answer] You will surely agree with me in that such a contribution would be, above all, a better quality and effectiveness of work in the preproduction stages, in which designers and technicians -- following up the work of research institutes and findings acquired in the world -- give birth to new machines and products, for which technology experts propose materials and technological and work processes. It is predominantly here that the quality, the utility value but also the production costs and the effectiveness of a product are determined. In my opinion, the mobilization of employees in the preproduction stages is the key to achieving faster headway in applying the results of science and technology in every enterprise and economic production unit, in the interest of raising the effectiveness of social production and the quality of all work.

The employees of the preproduction stages -- designers, technicians, blueprint authors, those in charge of the production start-up and so forth -- should be abreast of the development of world technology in their sector and respond more promptly to all novelties; they should not try to be original or follow their own unique path whatever the cost may be, but should take advantage of what in the world is good and apply it in our country. And I say, they should not do this tomorrow but should have done it yesterday. It is necessary to provide material incentives to make the collectives of the preproduction stages interested in such creative work.

When we use as a point of departure our intention to integrate more thoroughly scientific and technological activity with the production activity in our economic production units, we must establish exacting conditions and an economic atmosphere that will be marked literally by a "thirst" for a prompt and broad application of technological progress, especially for raising product quality and technical standards. We will not be able to advance in this area unless we consistently apply khozraschet and the socialist principle of remuneration. For example, it is highly desirable to assign tasks to our designers; they should be given a specific task containing the called-for technical and economic parameters. We must resolutely come to terms with a situation in which the order, to a considerable extent, is formulated by the one who is then executing it and who, not infrequently, is outside the main stream of developments. Here, too, we must enforce the effectiveness of scientific and technological development and savings in all areas and the remuneration of people not according to the post they hold but according to what they have done to solve tasks benefitting society. Equally important is the designers', technicians' and technology experts' close cooperation with the work collectives in production. We must realize that there are great untapped reserves in this cooperation and -- in the interest of their speedy utilization -- we must make a substantially broader use of the comprehensive rationalization brigades, which have proved to be the best means of tackling this problem. At present we must also give support to and make greater use of the activity of scientific and technical societies, inventors and improvers. In the interest of a speedier application of the results of science and technology in practice, it is essential to set up rationalization workshops (in linkage with maintenance) which permit a prompt production of samples and prototypes of innovated products, the implementation of inventors' and improvers' suggestions; the production of made-to-order machinery and the speedy introduction of progressive technology. Unless such a base is established in every economic production unit and, possibly, even in enterprises, technological development will only advance slowly.

[Question] What could you say about the prerequisites for remuneration according to merit and about the feasibility of introducing in our country the brigade-based form of labor organization and remuneration according to concrete work results?

[Answer] To introduce justice into remuneration, we must have measuring rods. Whoever wants to save materials must know how much material he may use and must have just performance and material consumption norms, norms that are based on the technology he uses. For decisionmaking about these important issues, which even have a political significance, to become a matter of the production collectives, it is necessary to implement the brigade-based form of labor organization and remuneration, which means introducing brigade khozraschet. In other words, we must abandon the existing egalitarian approaches to remuneration and implement social justice more thoroughly -- from everyone according to his abilities, to everyone according to his work.

The words of comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are valid for us as well: "All-round encouragement must be given to conscientious workers. Sloppy workers and those producing rejects must not be given a chance to lead a good life, despite their poor work. He who wants to live better must work more and better."

This applies to workers, designers and technicians as well as managers. I think that we must make full use of the possibilities provided by the improved system of planned management and gradually strengthen the share of the performance-linked segments of wages, markedly oriented toward effectiveness and quality that is the result of well-organized labor, people's initiative, utmost thrift and implementation of scientific and technical progress.

[Question] You have spoken about the essential need to intensify economic and scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries and to make better use of their experiences, especially as far as the USSR is concerned. What directions and paths shall we take in the interest of ensuring the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the area of economic, technical and social policy?

[Answer] The countries of the socialist community have a powerful economic potential. We can even raise the potential when we unite our forces and concentrate on solving not only urgent problems but also the long-term tasks of economic and social development. I am thinking especially of fuel and power resources, foodstuffs and the attainment of world parameters in designing and manufacturing products, in particular engineering products. Practice convincingly demonstrates that the task of shifting the gears of the economy along the path of intensive development is becoming increasingly complicated.

The joint communique on the visit to the USSR by our delegation led by Comrade Husak noted in this connection that the socialist community, thanks to its economic might, advanced scientific and technological potential, highly qualified cadres and rich natural resources, has all that is needed to solve any social and economic task, no matter how complex. A contribution to the maximum utilization of these potentials in the community's joint interest should be made by the summit meeting of the CEMA member states on economic issues, which is being prepared. Our party is paying great attention to the preparation of such a meeting and, with its proposals, wants to contribute to coordinating and working out a joint economic policy, to drawing closer to each other the management mechanisms and to raising the effectiveness of CEMA's work so as to achieve a speedier and more binding solution to the specialization and production sharing issues and a coordinated development and production of technology which so far most countries of the community have been importing from advanced capitalist countries. The main thing is that the united economic pressure led by the United States, aimed at slowing down the socialist countries' economic development and thus also the solution of socioeconomic problems, should be faced up to by the firm unity and coordination of CEMA's economic policy, based on the coordination of economic plans.

We consider decisive the planned advance of mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR, the possibility of combining material and spiritual resources for creating large production complexes, and the mastering and rational utilization of natural riches as was stressed during the visit of our party and government delegation to the USSR. This is to be achieved by means of the long-term program of developing specialization and cooperation up to 1990 which also includes, for instance, the atomic program. It is also to be achieved with the help of new possibilities to be opened during our further deepening of the division of labor and joint development work, with the help of the implementation of progressive scientific-technical and production solutions, including the establishment of direct contacts between ministries, associations and enterprises, and by setting up joint firms. The common efforts will be concentrated into spheres which yield the maximum effect and determine the current technical advance -- such as the production of energy-saving technology and apparatus, electronic technology, particularly microprocessors, industrial robots and programmed machine-tools -- and also in increasing the CSSR's participation in the modernization and expansion of Soviet enterprises in the light and food industries and in trade and public services. This cooperation OPENS GREAT POSSIBILITIES FOR ACHIEVING GRADUAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN OUR INDUSTRY SO AS TO CUT DOWN ITS CONSUMPTION OF MATERIALS AND ENERGY. That is why we will be increasingly orienting ourselves -- in products with high technical standards, which can also be well placed on foreign markets -- toward developing precise engineering, low-volume chemistry, biotechnology and various chemical preparations for the needs of our agriculture.

At the negotiations of our party and government delegation it also was stressed that it is necessary on the path of the two economies' extensive development to strengthen cooperation in resolving questions such as further perfecting the economic mechanism on the basis of the economic laws of socialism, mutual utilization of collective experience and all the best things provided by the practice of socialist economy. We in our country still have great reserves in this respect.

Above all, we must keep on acquainting ourselves with progressive Soviet experiences, such as, for example, the Zlobin method of the brigade khozraschet or the movement of the Rostov working people, expressed by the slogan "Not a single person lagging in the brigade," which has spread to workshops, enterprises and cities. This is a movement for the right to have one's own OTK [probably an acronym for "odznak technicke kontroly" -- "technical control badge] emblem and to creatively apply findings in our conditions.

Equally great possibilities are in closer ties between our science and Soviet science, because we are not capable with our own potential alone of ensuring in all spheres the necessary development of science and technology as the decisive prerequisite for the growth of the effectiveness of production, quality and labor productivity.

We harm ourselves when, for example, we work on tasks which have already been resolved or are being intensively worked on in the Soviet Union or elsewhere. This not only prolongs the time needed for solutions, but also is an unnecessary waste of effort and material.

Soviet science and technology and the development of Soviet industrial production increasingly codetermine world economic and cultural developments. Our objective is to increasingly employ new forms of close, integrative cooperation between Soviet scientific institutes, design and construction centers, and production enterprises and our own. And here it greatly depends on our active attitude to a further deepening of economic integration, which is the great advantage of our system and is becoming an important prerequisite for our further all-round development.

[Question] What is the role of party organizations and communists in the struggle for an intensive development of the national economy?

[Answer] What is involved in the first place is that every communist correctly understands the policy of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the ways to ensure it in the current complex conditions and actively contributes to its fulfillment. However, that is not enough -- we can fulfill the tasks of the 16th Congress and of the Seventh 5-Year Plan only with the active participation of the absolute majority of the working people. Therefore, it is necessary that party agencies and communists -- in cooperation with the revolutionary trade union movement, the socialist youth unions, national committees, the scientific technical society and other organizations of the National Front -- ensure a unified course when fulfilling its conclusions, that they see to it that everyone knows his tasks and that the ranking personnel create prerequisites for their fulfillment. Therefore, support for endeavors aimed at fulfilling the tasks of the 1982 plan and correctly chanelling the working people's initiative, and full support for counterplanning, people's participation in management and care for the just remuneration as well as for the timely elimination of obstacles and shortcomings must be in the foreground of the party organizations. They must see to it that the resolution of problems is approached from all-social viewpoints and that work and state discipline are strengthened, that the perfected system of the planned management of the national economy as well as the khozraschet are consistenly implemented, that poor quality products are not manufactured and that the tasks in the field of technical development and innovation are fulfilled on schedule. From this viewpoint it is necessary to increase attention and improve the work of the party, the trade unions and the socialist youth unions in preproduction stages, which are decisive for the effectiveness and quality and the standard of the valorization of raw materials and energy.

The objectives determined by the Seventh 5-Year Plan cannot be achieved without an exacting implementation of the party organizations' right to control, a right which pursues consistent implementation of the party policy in local conditions, and without improved cadre work, including the resolution of weak spots. All this requires a broad development of ideoeducational and mass political work. Party organizations must attentively take early note of the views and needs of the working people, react to them and combat everything that disturbs the implementation of party policy, support the development of criticism and self-criticism as the most effective ways of rectifying shortcomings and not avoid conflicts with those harming the interests of the party, state and the working people. In short: One has to increase the militancy [bojovnost] of party organizations and raise the effectiveness of party work, the yardstick of which is the accomplished results and the working people's active support for the policy of the party. It is necessary to effectively oppose the attempts of the class enemy to cast doubt on the correctness of our path which -- despite the fact that there can be and will be difficulties and obstacles -- pursues the most important things in the current complex conditions: maintaining our people's standard of living and their social securities and, together with the countries of the socialist community and the forces of social progress, strengthening peace in the world.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES CPCZ MEETING 24 JUNE

AU282046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

["(JC)/(TS)/(SVO)/(VP)"-signed report: "To Prove Words by Deeds"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 24 Jun (From our correspondents) -- This Thursday the Bratislava City Committee of the CPSL convened in Bratislava. The session was attended by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary. The session of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee was attended by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; that of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee by Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary; and that of the CPCZ's West Bohemian Regional Committee by Otto Cmolik, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

The session of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee showed that in the past 5-year plan, we have created values which are helping satisfy the citizens in the region. The acquired experience is being utilized in the new election programs.

Comrade Jindrich Polednik spoke in the discussion. Among other things, he mentioned the current domestic-political situation and also matters of supplies. He stressed that it is necessary to disprove unjustified and nonsensical rumors, for instance those about alleged price increases. Comrade Polednik then stated that the maintenance of living standards depends on our transfering our economy to the path of intensive development; on the valorization of work; on the implementation of the results of science and technology in practice; and on cooperation with the CEMA countries, and the Soviet Union in the first place.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN ADDRESSES PRAGUE SYMPOSIUM

AU281914 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "To Make Fuller Use of Science and Research in Practice; Festive Symposium in Honor of the 275th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Czech Advanced Technical College; the Main Speech Was Delivered by Comrade J. Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary" -- in Prague on 25 June]

[Excerpts] Prague, (CTK) -- A festive symposium was held yesterday in the congress hall of the Palace of Culture in honor of the celebrations of the 275th anniversary of the foundation of the Czech Advanced Technical College in Prague, bearer of the Order of the Republic.

Excerpt From Josef Havlin's Speech

It is generally known that we regard the intensive development of our national economy as the key task of the eighties. It is the task of every one of us, it is a logical demand confronting our entire society. From the negotiations of the 16th CPCZ Congress, it follows that the intensification of the national economy is primarily based on the full utilization of science and research and on the inevitable structural changes in the individual national economic branches connected with this, on great thrift and a rational utilization of the production potential, on the deepening of socialist integration and international division of labor with CEMA countries, and above all the Soviet Union, and last but not least also on the perfection of the system of national economic management.

However, this envisages a far more exacting approach to our scientific-research activities, as well as to the practical application of their results. So far neither the extent of development, nor the extent of the practical application of science and technology correspond to the real possibilities and objective needs of our society. So far, the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution have not become the main source of the intensification of production and of the greater efficiency of all national economic branches. But even our science and technology still owes a great deal to our society.

In assessing the results of the professional preparation of the graduates of our university-level schools, we may state that they lack neither knowledge nor skill; but in many instances they do lack the desirable moral qualities and a strong will. In reflecting on the ways out of this situation, and for eliminating these and other similar phenomena, we must again recall that a student's awareness, engagement and activity do not occur automatically; they are the result of a lasting and systematic upbringing, which must always be combined with the creation of an exacting environment which helps raise the students toward independence and which shapes their socialist moral-political profile. Significant tasks have been entrusted to the party here, but also to the youth union, the trade union and other special-interest organizations.

The development of scientific-research activities in university-level schools is not the concern of school boards alone. An irreplaceable role is played by party, trade union, youth union and other social organizations. Only with the united efforts of all these components will we be able to cope with the demanding tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

HOFFMANN RETURNS FROM SFRY, ATTENDS WFTU MEETING

LD300830 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bratislava [no date given] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by member of its Presidium Karel Hoffmann, which took part in the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, returned home Tuesday.

The delegation conveyed to participants in the 12th congress a message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Members of the Czechoslovak delegation met with the leading functionaries of the party organs, and Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council, conferred with his Yugoslav colleague Bogoljob Nedeljkovic.

Karel Hoffmann, deputy chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions, is taking part in a working meeting of the Secretariat of the organization with secretariats of international trade union associations, which began here Tuesday.

CHURCH HOLDS PEACE WORKSHOP IN EAST BERLIN

DW290846 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Berlin, 28 June (EPD) [Evangelical Press Service] -- Under the motto "Hands for Peace," 3,000 mostly young evangelical Christians of East Berlin took part on Sunday in a "peace workshop" in Erloeserkirche and on the adjacent grounds in the Lichtenberg city district. In a religious service, in mediation and in discussion circles, in front of information booths, in play scenes and in an antiwar museum shown in the GDR for the first time, congregation and youth groups advocated nonuse of force and confidence building and came out against military security thinking. The organizers of the event were the Evangelical Church leadership of East Berlin and the municipal youth vicar's office.

When the workshop was over the representatives of the organizers voiced satisfaction over the finding that "after months of insecurity" an amazing creativity and a broad mooring of the responsibility for peace in the congregation had surfaced during this event. The workshop was also aimed at achieving a dialogue between the divergent positions adopted by GDR Christians toward the peace issue.

The participants in the peace workshop were groups ranging from the Bluesmessen Kreis around Vicar Eppelmann up to the Christian Peace Conference which considers itself part of the GDR's official peace movement. Well-known GDR writers such as Stephan Heym and guests from abroad and from the Federal Republic were observed among the participants. It was learned during the workshop that peace researcher Robert Jungk had been prohibited by GDR border organs from entering East Berlin.

Two activities that met with the special interest of the participants were a discussion booth after the model of Speaker's Corner at London's Hyde Park and a roundtable discussion in which retired Bishop Schoenherr took part. Schoenherr expressly advocated the view that the peace-engaged Christians in the GDR must proceed from the mere demonstration of their attitude -- for instance, by the symbol "Swords Into Plowshares" -- to argumentation, making it clear to the politicians that Christian peace engagement is not impairing the state but can rather be utilized for peace policy.

[Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU of 29 June 1982 on page 3 in an 800-word Berlin dispatch by Karl-Heinz Baum on the same event states that the "1,000 participants in the divine service at East Berlin's Erloeserkirche Sunday spontaneously applauded two communist press products: the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND for the waiver of demonstration rides in tanks for children at this year's press festival and the German service of "Radio Moscow" for having expressly lauded the sticker of the Soviet sculpture 'Swords Into Plowshares' en route to Erloeserkirche. One of them reiterated what a People's Police official had said: 'We condone your pacifist attitude, but we have the power.' Another young man had neatly pasted on his sleeve a Soviet postage stamp depicting the sculpture instead of the ticker, and he was allowed to pass without hindrance.]

PARTY DAILY REPORTS HAIG'S RESIGNATION

AU281357 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- On Friday U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig resigned from his post. In a television declaration U.S. President Reagan stated that he had accepted the resignation. Until the evening no causes were given for the resignation. Reagan nominated George Shultz, former secretary of the treasury, as the new secretary of state.

CHAIRMAN OF SPORT AND TECHNOLOGY SOCIETY DIES

LD290416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- The chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the GDR Society for Sport and Technology, Lt Gen Guenther Teller, died suddenly today of a heart attack. Guenther Teller had been chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Society for Sport and Technology since 1968 and was reelected at the seventh congress of this socialist military organization which ended on Sunday.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU291056 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, received for a friendly talk a study delegation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF] headed by Alain Zoughebi, head of a department of the PCF Central Committee. The delegation of the fraternal French party had acquainted itself with the experiences of the SED in implementing the decisions of the 10th party congress by the basic organizations during their visit to leading party organs and enterprises of the Cottbus Bezirk.

Horst Dohlus briefed the French guests on the positive results in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. During the talk in the Central Committee building which took place in a cordial atmosphere, both sides stressed the firm will to develop fraternal cooperation between the SED and PCF in the interests of securing peace and strengthening the joint struggle against the imperialist intensified armament and confrontation policy.

LEADERS RECEIVE LEBANESE AMBASSADOR 29 JUNE

DW301000 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received the ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon, Nahib Nusayr, for the latters farewell visit. In another meeting with Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, the Lebanese ambassador accepted the cordial greetings of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to the president of the Republic of Lebanon, Ilyas Sarkis. During the dialogue Horst Sindermann most sharply condemned the barbaric aggression of Israel against the Republic of Lebanon and against the PLO, and he reaffirmed the GDR's support for the struggle of all Lebanese patriots and their allies.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS LEIPZIG

LD300838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 29 Jun (ADN) -- The delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, led by the chairman of the National Assembly, Stanko Todorov, which is visiting the GDR, were guests today of the chairman of the Leipzig area assembly, Rolf Opitz. They briefed themselves thoroughly on the tasks of the local people's representative bodies in the implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Stanko Todorov praised the successes achieved in this industrial district under the leadership of the party of the working class and wished his hosts further successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 10th Congress.

Sindermann Receives Delegation

LD282208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly in Berlin on Monday afternoon led by its chairman, Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo. In a lively discussion the two sides discussed internal political issues of the two countries as well as relations between the two parliaments.

In the evening the People's Chamber president gave a dinner in honor of his guests. In toasts Horst Sindermann and Stanko Todorov affirmed the full agreement of both sides in their assessment of the international situation.

"Today we are laboring under conditions of an aggravated international situation," said Horst Sindermann. NATO's nuclear arms drive, the U.S. administration's insolent economic war against the socialist countries and the unleashing of barbaric military acts of aggression in various parts of the globe are intended to push the world to the brink of an atomic abyss. Where would mankind still have any hope of reason and good will in international relations if it were not for the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the national liberation movements and the world-encompassing peace movement? This great force defending the right to life incorporates Bulgaria and the GDR. "This makes us proud and binds us even more closely together."

Stanko Todorov stated that Bulgaria and the GDR are actively pursuing the coordinated policy of the member states of the Warsaw Pact Organization. Referring to the aggravated international situation and the arms drive pressed by imperialist NATO circles, mainly the United States, he stressed: "In this disquieting atmosphere, the constructive and peace-loving policy of the USSR and countries of the community of socialist states becomes even more distinct. We attribute great importance to the latest Soviet peace initiatives."

During a several-day visit to the GDR the guests will brief themselves in the Leipzig area on the work of local parliamentary bodies.

SED OFFICIAL MEETS ISRAELI CP CHAIRMAN

LD251404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1256 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jun (ADN) -- During a talk in Berlin, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of its Central Control Commission, and Wolf Ehrlich, chairman of the Central Control Commission of the Israeli Communist Party, condemned in the strongest terms the latest aggression by those in power in Israel against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people which is taking place with the consent and support of the United States.

In line with the latest UN Security Council resolution, the SED and the Israeli Communist Party demand an immediate cease-fire and the unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces and the strict observance of the territorial integrity of Lebanon. The fresh aggression by Israel made it clear how much the guaranteeing of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine is the indispensable precondition for peace and security in the Middle East.

Erich Mueckenberger stressed the admiration of the SED for the courageous struggle of the Israeli communists and of the democrats united in the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality against the aggressive course of the Begin government. At the same time he affirmed the full solidarity of the SED and of the entire people of the GDR with the fighters of the PLO and of the National Progressive Movement of Lebanon and with Syria in repelling the aggression. Wolf Ehrlich expressed the thanks of the progressive forces in Israel for the solidarity of the SED with their struggle.

Erich Mueckenberger explained the fundamental peace and detente policy of the GDR at the side of the USSR, which has been confirmed by the 10th SED Congress. Wolf Ehrlich reported on the struggle of the Israeli Communist Party and of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in the interests of the Palestinian and of all Arab peoples and in the interests of the people of Israel.

DELEGATION RECEIVED BY MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

AU282012 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Maputo (ADN) — On Thursday in Maputo, Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received for a talk the delegation of the GDR Solidarity Committee headed by its president, Kurt Seibt, SED Central Committee member. The guest handed over a greetings message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, on the 20th anniversary of Frelimo and the 7th anniversary of independence.

Samora Machel expressed thanks for the message and asked him to convey cordial greetings to Erich Honecker. He praised the great support of the GDR for the development of the workers class of Mozambique.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER COMMITTEES DISCUSS PLAN TASKS

DW291135 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] As the chairman of the pertinent People's Chamber committee Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today advocated an even more energetic intensification in industry, in the construction sector, and in transport. During a meeting of the committee dealing with the experiences and results gained to date in the implementation of the national economic plan for 1982, he drew attention to the orientation provided by the Fourth Central Committee meeting concerning the offensive reaction to the unfavorable changes in the foreign trade conditions.

The economic tasks demand a consistent struggle for greater output and a higher level of labor productivity. It is necessary to pay maximum attention to the fundamental improvement in the input/output ratio. In this respect headway will be better if everybody lives up to his responsibility more consistently. Activities in the combines must concentrate on fulfilling the plan and pertinent commitments, daily and monthly, on the basis of competition and on ensuring the required final product for the consumer supply, for export and for development of the national economy, he said.

Addressing the Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, which likewise convened today, Minister Heinz Kuhrig stated that what primarily matters is to create all preconditions for coping with the harvest without interruption, with the least losses and in good quality. Only in this way can maximum production of grain, fodder potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit and special crops be attained. [According to the East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1730 GMT on 28 June 1982, grain must be harvested from 2.8 million hectares in the GDR this year]

As for the draft of the new LPG law adopted at the 12th Peasants Congress the minister said that basically this law is aimed at fixing by state legislation on top level the role of the LPG's and the responsibility of their members for the stable supply of the people with foodstuffs and of the industry with raw materials. To this end the law guarantees the all-round support and promotion of the LPG's by the socialist state, he said.

COMMENTARIES ASSESS, 'WELCOME' OPENING OF START

LD291530 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Text] PAP Warsaw 29 June -- A number of Polish papers welcome the opening today of the Soviet-American disarmament dialogue in Geneva, although TRYBUNA LUDU suggested that almost no-one is in any doubt that substitution of the word SALT with START and change of the term "limitation" to "reduction" is but a purely propaganda ploy on the part of Washington.

"The Soviet Union defined the prerequisites it deems necessary for the super-power strategic dialogue beginning today to produce an agreement," TRYBUNA LUDU went on. "This, undoubtedly, is a realistic proposition allowing for businesslike negotiations. But it also takes the political will to reach agreement of the other side for the negotiations to take a constructive course. But Washington, although it certainly wants to avoid nuclear confrontation as it realises its disastrous effects for the world, appears reluctant to return to the detente period of the 1970s. Thus, unlike the SALT One and SALT Two negotiations, the start talks will not be held in conditions of detente which, however, does not change the essence of the matter.

"Resumption of the Soviet-American strategic dialogue is a positive fact and international opinion, including the Polish opinion, welcomes it with relief, satisfaction and hope," said TRYBUNA LUDU in conclusion.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote: "The importance of the Geneva meeting lies in the fact that such talks have become possible at all. This shows that chances for improving the international political climate marred by significant anomalies brought about by events of the recent years are improving. I do not believe that the delegations will return home empty-handed. I think they will stay in Geneva for long, and let it be so. Hopefully, it is going to be a constructive meeting benefitting in equal measure the United States and the Soviet Union, but also, and above all, the entire world," said the paper's commentator.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY said on the same subject: "The negotiations do not promise rapid positive results. For the United States is now in the course of implementing an unprecedented armaments programme into which it is drawing its West European NATO allies. The United States is trying to arrange the disarmament talks on a platform that would assure it of achieving military superiority."

"Let us hope that good will and common sense will prevail and the ensuing agreements will purify the international atmosphere, bring about a halt of armaments and open up the road to the reduction of nuclear arsenals," the peasant party paper added.

SEA AREA THREE CLOSED TO SHIPPING 2 JUL

LD292046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Navigational warning No 130: Sea area No 3 will be closed to shipping and fishing 2 July from 0600 to 2100 hours.

PZPR POLITBURO EXAMINES NATIONAL REBIRTH MOVEMENT

LD291802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo today examined the issues of developing and strengthening the patriotic movement of national rebirth. Referring to the 3 May Sejm declaration the Politburo stressed that the party will resolutely continue its current efforts and will undertake new, constructive initiatives for promoting the work of socialist renewal and for implementing the idea of national accord.

The Politburo stressed the creative role played by civic committees for national rebirth in propagating this idea and stated that conditions have come into being for making further important progress in increasing their sociopolitical standing.

The Politburo passed the assumptions of the long-term PZPR program of ideological work, defining the party's tasks in developing the nation's socialist consciousness. The Politburo discussed the draft principles of PZPR cadre policy. It was decided to table it for consultations in party echelons. The Politburo acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum.

DAILIES WARN AGAINST SOLIDARITY REVIVAL

LD291546 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 29 June -- "The domestic 'underground' and well-known foreign centres patronizing conspiracy leaders have recently become alarmed by the 'serious danger' that, judging by nation-wise discussions at works enterprises and the press, resumption of trade union activity in Poland is a very real possibility," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU.

"The new reactionary and anti-state opposition advocates confrontation with the authorities even if a compromise agreement restoring Solidarnosc activity were reached because this would not satisfy their aspirations which 'still before 1980 became a programme of democratic opposition'.

"But the illegal bulletin OPORNIK (RESISTOR) demands that to date manipulators of Solidarnosc should formally disown it but be careful not to cease inspiring and directing mass political opposition and subordinated social movements -- which, in other words, means taking control of the restored Solidarnosc again. At the same time, the opposition forces warn that if the resurrected Solidarnosc took a different shape from that envisaged by their political scenario 'that will mean civil war, with all its consequences, and that must be made clear with full responsibility'," TRYBUNA LUDU went on to quote the underground publication. "This, certainly, are not Polish aspirations, and this kind of juggling with national tragedy and fratricidal fighting is downright cynical, despicable and, in essence, anti-Polish," the paper added.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, which also quoted the underground bulletin observed that "Such plans as well as concrete actions enjoy the support of certain Western trade unions organisations which wield considerable influence in the International Labour Organisation. These organisations, as a rule linked up with social-democratic parties, have a distinct anti-communist image. They either support such unions or organisations purporting to be trade unions which have declared war on the socialist state.

Such tactics are also employed in the ILO forum. The so-called Polish matter raised in that organisation had a distinctly political and ideological character.

It is worth noting, however, that the anti-Polish groupings failed in their attempts to 'condemn' Poland for violating trade union freedom. But although they have suffered a setback, they are in no mood to give up their plans," said the paper in conclusion.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Siwak Meets Representatives

LD25214? Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] At the Spomasz factory of machinery and equipment of the food industry in Belzyce, Lublin Voivodship, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak met with the political and economic aktivs of the town and the neighboring parishes. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Spomesz works from different parts of Poland.

The discussion lasted many hours and was devoted to current social and economic problems. Much time was devoted to matters of the food industry. Albin Siwak, replying to questions concerning the future shape of the trade union movement, stated that it will be in accordance with the will of the working people. He also expressed the view that the future trade unions should have a class and a workers' character.

Olszowski at Szczecin Meeting

AU290947 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 82 p 2

[PAP report on speech delivered by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the 24 June Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee plenum -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] DURING THE SESSION, THE FLOOR WAS TAKEN BY STEFAN OLSZOWSKI WHO REFERRED TO MANY OPINIONS IN THE DISCUSSION AND TACKLED SOME PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE PARTY'S CURRENT ACTIVITY. He said that the first problem, also arising from the discussion at the present plenum, is the leading role of the party and the consolidation of its ideological life, of its influence on society; in a word, it is the issue of the party fulfilling its historic mission. I think we have certain grounds to speak about our duties in fulfilling that mission. The main ground has been provided by the decisions of the ninth party congress. One can say without any exaggeration that the congress -- remarkable in all respects by its democratic spirit -- provided all basic conditions, both ideological and political, for consolidating the party role in society. After all, it was not a mere coincidence that the Solidarity extremists launched a fierce campaign against the congress after it ended its proceedings. That happened because the ninth party congress was well prepared and enjoyed the favorable opinion of the workers class, as well as certain popularity in the whole society. This is why our political adversaries resolved to do their utmost to foil the effects of the congress. In response to the congress, constant strike actions and hunger marches were launched, and Mozovia hooligans made an attempt to infiltrate the territory of the radio committee. The attempt eventually failed because it met with resolute resistance. A bitter struggle was waged to deprive the party of the mass media, a struggle which also proved futile for Solidarity.

OUR IDEOPROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI CONTINUED, SHOULD BECOME THE SECOND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT OF A PROGRAMMATIC NATURE. IN ESSENCE, HE EMPHASIZED, THE DISCUSSION ON THIS DECLARATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED. It has presented many opinions, all of which are being carefully gathered and categorized. And one can say that on this basis the ideoprogrammatic declaration will be amended and supplemented. When the declaration is fully edited, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo intends to present it to the Central Committtee for endorsal on the centenary of the Polish workers movement. Naturally, the amended draft, he said, still should be submitted to voivodship aktivs for consultation.

While continuing to deal with some aspects of Solidarity activity, the speaker stated that it was not an accident that the Solidarity extremists concentrated their attack particularly on the country's western and northern parts, especially on Gdansk, Wroclaw and Szczecin. Stefan Olszowski stated that the voivodship party organization emerged from the battle against the Solidarity extremists hardened and with all possibilities for further effective activity in Sczecin Voivodship.

Mokrzyszczak Meets Miners

LD252146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Miners from the Brzeszcze coal mines by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, by Politburo candidate member and secretary of the PZPR CC, who was acquainted himself with the working conditions in mining. Next a meeting was held attended by political and economic activists from this nearly 80 year-old mine. Those present pointed out the importance of raising labor discipline in order to smoothly put into effect the economic reform in the coal mine today and in the future.

Romanik Interviewed

LD271532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1045 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The latest issue of PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY carries an interesting interview with Jerzy Romanik, a miner in the Siemianowice colliery and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

As a worker in the Politburo does he pass on grassroots ideas to the highest echelon? Are they colored? What links us and what divides us? What are the limits of democracy? Do we want golden nests for the young? What do the miners think? These are some threads of the interview published in PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY under the heading "Nothing About Us Without Us." Jerzy Romanik is interviewed by Tadeusz Biecki::

[Question] What is being said down below?

[Answer] I have already said that the views vary. This must be so in every society, let alone in one disrupted by unhealed wounds. Next to ever more universal acceptance of the 13 December decisions we also hear voices demanding that the deceiving of the community should end once and for all. The people want to be told the truth, whatever it might contain. They want to know what difficulties we face and what our possibilities are. They can no longer bear the drawing up of beautiful plans about which they will later learn that in fact they were unreal from the outset. However, they do not only want realistic decisions, but also ones that would be accepted by them. In other words: Nothing about us without us. The community no longer wants to be the object, it wants to be an active participant in all endeavours and wants this truth to penetrate the authorities' consciousness.

[Question] You have said that nobody's lips should be sealed. Martial law has however restricted democratic debate in the party, and not only in the party. It is true that certain changes have been noticed butit is far from ideal. Some party members remain silent, some cannot say what they would like to in the way they would like to.

[Answer] Indeed there is a great deal to be done in this area. Evaluating this phenomenon in perspective I see the basic error lies in the inadequacy of ideological training. In the seventies the training was particularly badly organized. The rank and file party member in fact knew little about broadly-conceived socialist democracy. He felt the need for it strongly but he did not know how to take advantage of it. When democracy exploded after August we started to draw from it with both hands, irrespective of everything. We forgot about the country's situation, about its place in Europe and the world, about links with allies. Enemies of socialism easily managed to lure large social groups into antisocialist and anti-Polish activities. Quite simply people forgot that even democracy has its limits which are defined by the interests of the state and the nation.

At present on the other hand it so happens that those limits are being made too narrow. This is also a danger which we should fight against. Everybody must have the right to express his own judgments and opinions; everybody ought to be able to proclaim truth, even if this truth is painful. I want to emphasize once again that nobody can be gagged. It is imperative that we all feel free citizens in a free country. This is one of the fundamental prerequisites for regaining the party's credibility and for arriving at national accord.

It seems to me that it will not be easy to reach this accord. There are whole social groups which are terribly disappointed and discouraged: The intelligentsia, part of the working class and young people. I cannot imagine building the country's future without gaining the support of young people. Meanwhile we can hear objections levelled against them all the time.

But there are few constructive undertakings aimed at helping them, we rarely treat them as partners, and often they are treated as if they were naughty babies who are incessantly spanked. Young people can feel disappointed but we wish to wake them up from the state of lethargy and to win them round to work together. How? Surely not through words or declarations, we have had enough of those. Today declarations can only deepen young people's frustration. It is necessary to undertake specific measures, and such measures are being prepared.

Personally I cherish great hopes about the program which the party wants to present at the ninth plenum which will be devoted to youth. We do not intend to build golden nests for the young. The country cannot afford gifts for anybody at present. Instead of gifts we want to create the conditions for those who elect to work hard. There will thus be no golden nests but there will be chances for building nests on one's own for everybody, which will be comfortable for those who are the most hard-working and most committed.

PZPR LECTURERS DISCUSS EUROCOMMUNISM PROBLEMS

AU290817 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 82 p 2

[PAP report: "PZPR Central Committee Lecturers Discuss the Problems of the International Communist Movement"]

[Text] The routine meeting of PZPR Central Committee lecturers on 24 June was dedicated to the current trends in the international communist movement and to the phenomenon of "Eurocommunism" occurring in some parties in the West.

Wlodzimierz Natorf, Foreign Department chief in the Central Committee, said that the strength of the international communist and workers movement, with the community of the socialist states as its strongest link, was growing, despite a number of difficulties. New parties are emerging, and at the same time existing ones are strengthening both numerically and qualitatively. That qualitative maturing of the movement is to be observed particularly in the Third World countries which are producing new cadres of communist fighters. The international communist and workers movement is subject to constant attacks on the part of imperialist forces which regard communism as their mortal enemy, and of ideological subversion which alleges that this movement is now disintegrating. It is bad that some parties within our movement are beginning to believe this and are theoretically underpinning these views.

The question of unity is the touchstone for the situation in our movement. Although the right and duty of each party to choose its own development way and the methods of the struggle have been recognized, attempts are still being made to resume discussion on this subject.

In the next part of the meeting Wlodzimierz Natorf presented the positions taken by the communist and workers parties in the fraternal socialist countries and in a number of West European states to developments in Poland, including the imposition of martial law. Against this background, he characterized the phenomenon of so-called Eurocommunism in some parties of Western Europe. He also gave account of the measures taken by the PZPR to counter the opinions of some parties on the situation in Poland, opinions that are negative and harmful to the unity of the international communist and workers movement. He also referred to the international theoretical conference on the birth centenary of Georgi Dimitrov, which ended in Sofia a few days ago. It attracted respresentatives of more than 120 parties of the international communist and workers movement, as well as representatives of the national liberation forces from all over the world.

The meeting was chaired by Janusz Janicki, Ideological Department chief in the PZPR Central Committee.

ZSL'S MALINOWSKI MEETS KRAKOW INTELLIGENTSIA

LD262342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting between Roman Malinowski and representatives of the Krakow intelligentsia, members of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and party activists from academic circles was held at the headquarters of the Krakow ZSL Committee. They exchanged views on the role of the intelligentsia in ZSL activity and on their tasks in sociopolitical work conducted in rural areas. Much attention was devoted to the ideological activity of the ZSL.

ANTIPROFITEERING BODY REPORTS ON RESULTS

AU281551 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Jun 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Rationing Under Censure -- Deliberations of the Central Commission for the Struggle Against Profiteering"]

[Text] At its 19th session on 22 June, the Central Commission for the Struggle Against Profiteering examined the functioning of control over trade in rationed commodities, attaching particular attention to store accounts. The session was chaired by Vice Premier Jerzy Obodowski.

The discussion at the session failed to confirm the optimistic assessments made by the Ministry of Trade. Random controls carried out by financial control organs in Wroclaw Voivodship found irregularities in the rationing system. Enterprises do not account for inserts removed from identity documents; the number of inserts significantly differs from the number of ration cards issued. For example, the Academy of Economics in Wroclaw issued 330 ration cards too many. At the same time, in Szczecin Voivodship financial control units found widespread barter practices among individual enterprises and a mess in individual vocational groups exerting their rights to additional rations.

According to the chief command of the Citizens' Militia, the progress made in streamlining the rationing system is scanty. The danger of delinquency in the rationing system is not receding. The number of preparatory proceedings initiated in this sphere in the last two months surpassed 700. Acts connected with cheating on ration cards amounted to nearly 70 percent of that number. Moreover, in many cases rationed commodities "leaked out" and were sold behind the stores or sold on forged coupons. The presence of forgery could frequently be discovered with the naked eye, and only carelessness on the part of store personnel made it possible to use such coupons. The Citizens' Militia has found to date 142 forgerers who produced a total of about 22,000 ration cards. About a half of that total was put into circulation. Unfortunately, the profiteers who caused the militia the most headaches came from the circle of trade personnel. Out of the 2,600 persons suspected of profiteering offenses committed in the past 2 months, as many as 1,600 are trade employees. The value of goods hidden by them from the customers has been assessed at Z22 million.

Internal controls carried out by individual trade organizations have revealed various irregularities at 10 percent of trade establishments checked.

In summing up the results of the discussion, Vice Premier J. Ozdowski negatively assessed the progress made in streamlining the rationing system. As he said, the possibility of bringing stores to full account is still nonexistent; nobody cares to check the number of ration cards issued, and the so-called substitutes are being sold without control. J. Ozdowski has instructed the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection to standardize on a countrywide scale the principles of selling rationed goods on so-called exceptional occasions. The Ministry of Internal Trade and services has been obligated to work out forecasts for gradually lifting the rationing system. The commission will request the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers to take careful account of ration cards issued at enterprises. A tighter control of prices has also been announced at private and agency stores.

VOIVODSHIP COURT SENTENCES MARTIAL LAW VIOLATORS

AU291102 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jun 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Sentences for Delivering Leaflets in Torun"]

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice informs us that on 19 June, courts commenced proceedings against 396 persons accused of offenses falling under the martial law decree. Courts sentenced 350 persons, found 37 not guilty, acquitted 8 and dismissed the case of 1 person.

Lately, the Voivodship Court in Torun, acting under summary jurisdiction, sentenced Marianna Blaszczak to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 6 months, and Krzysztof Legowski, Grzegorz Jedryczak and Jacek Boniek each to deprivation of freedom for 3 years. In addition, the court imposed loss of civic rights on all the accused for 2 years.

The court found the accused guilty of delivering leaflets on 27 April 1982, and of taking part on that day and on 3 May in protest actions aimed at demonstrating opposition toward state authority. The activity of the accused helped arouse unrest and breaches of public order in Torun on these days, which made it necessary for the peacekeeping forces to intervene.

SCIENTIST SENTENCED FOR STATE SECURITY VIOLATIONS

AU291115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Sentence by the Warsaw Military District Court"]

[Text] On 24 June, the Warsaw Military District Court sentenced Ryszard Herczynski, aged 56, a doctor of mathematical sciences employed as a laboratory director at the Institute of Basic Technical Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences, to deprivation of freedom for 2 years plus the costs of the trial. He had been found guilty of an offense under Article 132 of the penal code.

During the trial, it was confirmed that on 9 May, in his apartment, R. Herczynski gave John Zerolis, a U.S. Embassy employee, writings of which he was the joint author, containing false information about the sociopolitical situation and calling on Polish scientists to oppose martial law regulations. Zerolis was to disseminate these writings abroad.

The sentence is not legally binding.

Let us remind our readers that Ryszard Herczynski was one of those who inspired the activity among scientific circles which conflicted with our state's raison d'etre. He was interned on 13 December, 1981, but released a few days later. Soon Ryszard Herczynski again took up activity harming the political interests of the Polish People's Republic.

On 9 May, R. Herczynski had a further meeting in his apartment with John William Zerolis and James Daniel Howard, employees at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. During the meeting, materials on the subject of efforts to develop antistate activity in Poland, the current situation and plans to disseminate harmful political attitudes among scientific circles were handed over. These documents, which were in Polish and English, were to be distributed by foreign centers of political subversion. This intention was thwarted. At the moment, these materials were being handed over to the abovementioned U.S. Embassy employees, Herczynski was apprehended by a functionary of the Ministry for Internal Affairs Security Service.

The Herczynski case is evidence of the increasing penetration into various social and professional circles by foreign intelligence and subversion centers since 13 December. This kind of activity is particularly aimed at strengthening political opposition, influencing representatives of the scientific and creative spheres and gathering information on everything that could be used against our country. Only in a few cases has this activity found adherents in Poland. Those who have undertaken this activity must reckon with the consequences for violating state security.

ARMY DAILY VIEWS OPPOSITIONIST'S INTERVIEW

AU281709 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Stez commentary: "Who Seeks a Bloodbath"]

[Text] Mr Seweryn Blumsztajn, in the past notorious for his activity in the ranks of the extreme opposition in the country, recently gave an interview to the daily LE MATIN, acting -- this time before French public opinion -- as a spokesman of the same antisocialist forces. What deserves a moment of consideration in that interview is, in my opinion, the unusual, cynical frankness of the author, who undoubtedly represents not only his personal views.

"We can now see the end of the communist regime," Mr Blumsztajn says arrogantly, apparently having failed to learn anything either on the memorable day of 13 December, or in the 6 months that have passed since then. "The instruments of that regime have ceased to affect society. I am certain that with that government there will be no compromise..."

But the picture of the future, unfolded by Mr B. before the LE MATIN readers and, with the mediation of the RFE's Polish-language service, before the radio listeners in our country, shows more than brutal arrogance typical of our extreme opposition.

"As is known," Blumsztajn continues, "a general strike cannot be put down only with the assistance of the militia. The authorities will be forced to make direct use of the army... some people in power have certainly been thinking about a 'bloodbath' like the 1956 one in Budapest, but I do not think they will manage to do that without the Russians..."

While dreaming, along with his political friends, about provoking a general strike in Poland, the author of the LE MATIN interview untentionally reveals who actually is thinking about a "bloodbath," who views such a tragic possibility in the terms of a cold, cynical political calculation, who is ready to profit by the possible effects of Polish bloodshed, who advocates the slogan of an active struggle against martial law and deliberately takes upon his conscience the terrible price which Polish workers would have to pay for someone's propaganda advantages.

Whose advantages actually? Who would profit if the scenario drawn up by Blumsztajn for the events that would follow the "general strike" advocated by some extremists, by some miracle, came true? Only those Washington politicians who are eager to bury completely the idea of detente, eager to fan the cold war moods in the public opinion of NATO states would find propaganda benefits in it. Those were precisely the circles which, as long as a year ago, tacitly wished the developments in our country to end in bloodshed. Last December has shattered these monstruous hopes, but this view seems not be shared generally.

Consciously or subconsciously, Mr Blumsztajn acts as a spokesman of political forces who could draw some propaganda profits from possible bloodshed in Poland. But it is difficult to see what advantage he could expect himself. The materialization of his gloomy and bloody vision certainly would bring no benefits to those assigned by him the role of victims in that "bloodbath" that would be the climax of the "general strike." This is why he surprised us with his cynical frnakness. Maybe he simply did not expect RFE to transmit his pronouncements in Polish to the country? Or maybe hatred blinded him?

However, that does not matter. What matters is the fact that he publicly confessed what results have been foreseen for the campaign of "heating up the atmosphere" by an active participant in that campaign. He admitted who indeed has been cynically taking into account a "bloodbath," a Polish one. Fortunately enough, the materialization of that tragic possibility depends not only on them.

DAILY VIEWS 'LESSON' OF 1956 POZNAN EVENTS

AU291227 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Jun 82 p 2

[JW commentary: "Remembering the Poznan June" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THERE ARE HISTORICAL EVENTS THAT VERY SUGGESTIVELY REFLECT THE TRUTH THAT THE PAST SHOULD ALWAYS BE PRESENT IN THE PATRIOTIC THINKING ABOUT OUR PRESENT AND OUR FUTURE. THE NUMBER OF SUCH EVENTS ALSO INCLUDES THE PAINFUL LESSON OF HISTORY RECORDED IN POLAND'S POSTWAR CHRONICLES AND DATED 28 JUNE 1956, THE DAY OF THE DRAMATIC WORKERS' PROTEST IN POZNAN. THE TRAGIC PRICE PAID THEN IN LIVES AND FRATERNAL BLOOD WAS 75 PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL HUNDRED WOUNDED.

That was the first time that the workers in socialist Poland took to the streets. That was an act of desperation, a spontaneous reaction to the constantly deteriorating living and working conditions, to the arrogance and contempt felt in contacts with the authorities.

The Polish October followed a few months later. That process was undoubtedly accelerated by the events in Poznan. Here is what Wladyslaw Gomulka had to say at the seventh plenum in October about the events which had occurred a few months before: "The workers class recently gave a painful lesson to the party leadership and the government. Having resorted to the strike weapon and having demonstratively taken to the streets, on that black Thursday in June the Poznan workers loudly declared: Enough is enough! It must not go on like this! Let us turn back from the wrong path!"

It should have been a clear lesson about how to arrange relations betwen the authorities and society in the socialist state, how to organize the life of the party in line with the Leninist norms, and how to realize the leading role of the workers class in a society building socialism. That should have been a warning deeply engraved in the awareness of the party and of the entire nation.

HOWEVER, NO PUBLIC REFERENCES WERE MADE TO THE MEMORY OF THAT JUNE FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS. THE PROCESS OF GENERAL CHANGES IN THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE WAS TOO SHORT-LIVED TO BE DEVELOPED AND CONSOLIDATED.

Another chord of dissonance that arose between the authorities and society was the more dangerous in its effects because the Polish workers class was growing and its consciousness, as a result of the development and modernization of Polish industry and as a result of the educational revolution in our country, was changing. What followed were the years 1970, then 1976 and 1980.

ALSO THE ENEMIES OF SOCIALIST POLAND, BOTH IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD, ARE CAPABLE OF DRAWING LESSONS FROM THE MOST RECENT HISTORY AND ARE AWARE OF THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THOSE LESSONS. WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN A WARNING FOR US IN FACT ENCOURAGED THEM TO ACT AGAINST THE IDEALS CHERISHED BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE JUNE 1956 EVENTS IN POZNAN.

Twenty-six years ago, the Cegielski plant workers did not demonstrate against socialism. What they demanded was that socialism be built in our country more wisely, justly and democratically. Their dramatic mutiny and the monument commorating it in Poznan cannot be used today against socialist Poland, against the workers party. That party's place in society is determined by the position of the class whose interests the party represents. Just how closely the workers' interests are identified with the interests of the whole society and nation, our most recent history shows clearly enough. The program for socialist construction in Poland, drawn up at the Ninth PZPR Congress, is based on that identity. The same identity is the source of strength and confidence for the regenerating party and the stabilizing Polish state.

THE MEMORY OF THE POZNAN EVENTS SHOULD BECOME AN IMPORTANT POINTER IN THE THOUGHTS ABOUT BUILDING A NATIONAL ACCORD AND ABOUT THE FUTURE OF OUR SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE.

CZYREK, PAPAL ENVOY DISCUSS POPE'S AUGUST VISIT

NC291511 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, June 29 (AFP) -- The question of Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland was "raised in passing" during a meeting of Luigi Poggi, the papal representative in Eastern Europe, and Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek, sources here disclosed today.

The Vatican envoy confirmed that the papal visit had come up during the talks in remarks to the press as he was leaving Warsaw for Vienna on his return to the Vatican.

Polish church sources said the Most Reverend Poggi was carrying a set of conditions set by Polish authorities for Pope John Paul's visit to Poland in August. The envoy had spent two weeks in Poland to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the creation of Polish dioceses in the north and west of the country that were recovered from Germany at the end of World War II.

Papal Envoy Departs

LD291840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the group for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government, left Warsaw today.

DLUGOSZ DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, DEBT

LD291036 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (PAP) -- Poland's agreement with its creditors on the question of paying its foreign debts was the theme of a conversation between Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and PAP journalists.

Replying to the question of how economic sanctions against Poland influence the possibilities of paying its debts, S. Dlugosz said:

As a result of sanctions there has been a considerable reduction in the volume of the industrial production which depends on imports from capitalist countries. However, Poland's economic situation is gradually improving; the rate of slump in industries suffering from the import blockade is decreasing. One other additional element which has a negative effect on our economy is the continuing uncertainty about the solution to the problem of refinancing Poland's indebtedness. This uncertainty hinders the planning of the scale of imports.

S. Dlugosz expressed the hope that sanctions will be considerably alleviated in the next few months. In any event, he said, we should be prepared for them to be continued especially if the U.S. administration continues to cherish the mistaken hope that instruments of economic pressure on the USSR, Poland and the whole socialist community will enable it to achieve certain political aims. This would result in countermeasures on our part in the form of further intensification of the processes of adaptation. Inside the country this means, for example, the activating of our own sources of technical progress and raw material resources and the consistent introduction of reform.

Here is what S. Dlugosz said in reply to the question of whether the West has definite ideas for the solution of Poland's indebtedness:

I see two ideas in the West's position. The first: If Poland continues to be "disobedient", that is continues to be concerned more for its own interests than for the interests of others, then the financial blockade will continue in order to slow down our overcoming the crisis. The other idea is to give us more credits while imposing higher interest rates and "social" conditions. This would mean maintaining our dependence on the capitalist countries and would give the Western side additional financial profit.

I think, S. Dlugosz continued, that both sides should sit down at the conference table and conduct talks on the basis of realism. There can be no question of political pressure. The only direction for the talks is to provide both sides with a sensible solution to this problem on the basis of tradition, financial customs and law. First of all it is a matter of spreading out the payment of the debts so that this should not weigh too heavily on our economy. And credits are necessary to service current contracts. Our view on the appropriateness of dialogue coincides with the opinion of our CEMA partners, S. Dlugosz stressed. We consider that at present, when the situation in the world economy is deteriorating and when political tension is increasing, we should, all the more, sit down at the conference table. (?This opinion) is reflected in the concluding communique of the CEMA session in Budapest.

S. Dlugosz also pointed to certain juridical aspects of the problem. He said: representatives of certain official circles in the West officially state that the aim of their financial blockade is to harm Poland. One can cite as an example of this the statement in February this year by Sprinkel, U.S. under secretary of the treasury. As a result of the sanctions we have already suffered a certain amount of economic damage. If intentional damage is being caused there is the possibility and legitimate obligation to protect one's economic interests. It would do no harm for lawyers to give some thought to this aspect of our indebtedness and all the more so in that we would have sources to cover our losses if we received the appropriate compensation by juridical means.

OPINION FAVORS MORE COOPERATION WITH CEMA

TRYBUNA LUDU's View

AU261059 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 82 p 6

[Krzysztof Krauss commentary: "The 36th CEMA Session -- Strengthening Unity and Cooperation" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE 36TH CEMA SESSION, WHICH ENDED RECENTLY, EMPHASIZED ONCE AGAIN THAT, NOTWITHSTANDING THE ATTEMPTS AT BLACKMAIL AND BLOCKADE ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS NATO ALLIES, THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, IN LINE WITH THE FINAL CSCE ACT, HAVE REMAINED FAITHFUL TO THE PRINCIPLE OF "OPENNESS TO THE WORLD" AND OF BROAD AND DIVERSIFIED COOPERATION WITH ALL STATES, BUT THEY WILL DO THEIR BEST TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR SOVEREIGNTY AND ECONOMIC POSITION.

"CEMA member countries," the communique published after the session reads, "are firmly resolved to ensure their further stable development," and this goal is attainable -- in this respect, all member states were unanimous -- through unity and cooperation in the community, and through consolidating and continuing the processes of socialist integration.

Thus the session endorsed the view voiced during the deliberations by the head of the Polish delegation: "THE COMMON CONCLUSION FROM OUR EXPERIENCES IS THAT WE NEED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE VALUES OFFERED BY SOCIALIST INTEGRATION, VALUES WHICH WE HAVE THUS FAR, UNFORTUNATELY, FAILED TO USE FULLY AND ADEQUATELY."

Although it is true that in 1981 most socialist countries made an important step forward in fulfilling the current 5-year tasks, and although in most CEMA countries production and exports were going up and the economic development in its fundamental part was based on labor productivity, it was not an easy period. The deteriorating conditions on the world market and the complex international situation resulted in particular in solvency difficulties being experienced by some member countries. The rates of structural changes, undertaken to keep pace with the scientific-technical revolution and to intensify the economy, cannot be regarded as satisfactory in all countries. It is to be expected that barriers -- for example, the shortage of raw materials, fuel and energy -- will grow, increasing the costs of development and exposing it to various restrictions and strains. Assessments made by the communist and workers parties, plans and forecosts show that this may cause some hindrances in attaining the strategic goals set by member states.

Thus it is to be expected that CEMA member states will take advantage of socialist integration to develop specialization and cooperation and, as a result of this, to reduce costs and to increase the effectiveness of production; that the socialist countries will combine their enormous accumulated scientific research potential to give a thrust to innovation processes (the larger part of the "Old Continent's" research cadres is concentrated in CEMA countries); that, by coordinating their development plans, the socialist countries will make significant progress in rationalizing investments and in shortening their cycles; that investment programs will be devised in such a way as to make the economies more complementary to one another, and not to maintain the state of affairs in which, in some sectors, production capacities are doing the same thing, while in others, there is a vacuum which makes the socialist countries dependent on external supplies, from outside our community.

Some progress was also made last year in that respect, and this was emphasized in the communique published after the Budapest session. In industrial branches decisive for scientific and technical progress -- engineering, electronics, power production and chemistry -- the rates of increasing production were higher than average. Much attention was dedicated to organizing the specialized production of machine aggregates and equipment up to the best world standards.

OWING TO THE PREPARATIONS MADE, THE PARTICIPANTS WERE ABLE TO SIGN DURING THE SESSION A GENERAL AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN DEVELOPING AND WIDELY APPLYING MICROPROCESSING EQUIPMENT [TECHNIKA MIKROPROCESOROWA] AND IN ORGANIZING THE SPECIALIZED AND COOPERATED PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS. ALSO AN INTERGOVERNMENT AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED ON SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE SO-CALLED MICROELECTRONIC ELEMENT BASIS [MIKROELEKTRONICZNA BAZA ELEMTOWA] FOR COMPUTERS AND OF TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT FOR MICROELECTRONICS. Recommendations were adopted for further developing nuclear power production and for cooperating on the production of equipment for this purpose.

To many readers of the daily press, what we say may sound highly "scientific" and rather abstract, but after a look at the development trends forecast it is easy to see what progress in those fields means. For example, a team of scientists of the institute of economics and foreign trade of the main school of planning and statistics worked out an export opinion concerning the world economy in the eighties, which reads: "SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IS EXPECTED TO ADVANCE MAINLY IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPING ELECTRONICS (PARTICULARLY MICROELECTRONICS), OF RAPIDLY COMPUTORIZING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE, OF DEVELOPING SATELLITE AND LASER TECHNOLOGIES, AND OF AUTOMATING AND PROVIDING WITH SELF-CONTROL DEVICES PRODUCTION PROCESSES IN INDUSTRY. FURTHER PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS ARE TO BE EXPECTED IN THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES AND IN THE APPLICATION OF THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS IN VARIOUS SPHERES OF LIFE AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIY. FURTHER PROGRESS IS EXPECTED IN CHEMISTRY, MATERIAL ENGINEERING, AND PARTICULARLY FAST PROGRESS -- IN BIOTECHNOLOGY. THE LATTER IS FREQUENTLY TERMED THE "BIOTECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION."

The scientists from the main school of planning and statistics reach the following conclusion in their expert opinion: "The place and position of individual countries in world industry and in the international division of labor will depend on the ability to promote and absorb technical progress in the leading spheres, as well as on the ability and efficiency in adding to their exports 'TECHNOLOGICALLY INTENSIVE' products. At the same time, both on the worldwide scale and in the developed countries, the rates of increasing production in the so-called basic industries, such as ferrous metallurgy, heavy machine-building, shipbuilding, as well as in some processing industries, particularly light industry, including textiles, leather and such manufacturing, will be lower than average and lower than in the seventies."

The progress made in applying cooperation within the CEMA framework to more successfully join in the "technological revolution," as well as in applying cooperation to increase the efficiency of operations in some other spheres, was not found satisfactory by any participant in the session. What has been achieved in this respect is only the beginning of what should be attained in the future. What sectors and what forms of cooperation among the socialist countries should now attract particular attention? The Polish delegation presented a whole package of very specific proposals which met with interest and, on the whole, with unanimous support on the part of our CEMA partners. The main points of the "Polish package of proposals" are as follows:

— IN THE FUTURE, WE MUST NOT PERMIT THE FOOD WEAPONS TO BE APPLIED AGAINST US, AND FOR THIS REASON, IN ORDER TO SETTLE THE FOOD PROBLEM, JOINT AND COORDINATED ACTIONS ARE NEEDED ON A CEMA SCALE, AND PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THIS MUST BE EXAMINED AT THE NEXT SESSION.

-- TO MAKE CEMA COUNTRIES "ECONOMICALLY SAFE" AND TO FURTHER DEVELOP THEM, IT IS FUNDAMENTALLY NECESSARY TO SETTLE THE QUESTION OF THEIR SUPPLIES WITH ENERGY, RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS. FOR THIS PURPOSE IT IS CERTAINLY USEFUL IN PARTICULAR TO MAKE JOINT INVESTMENTS AIMED AT BUILDING UP THE RAW MATERIAL AND ENERGY BASE, AND ABOVE ALL TO MAKE BETTER AND MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF THE RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY POSSESSED. THUS CEMA ORGANS SHOULD WORK OUT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE A PROGRAM FOR COOPERATION IN THIS SPHERE, BECAUSE WE CAN ATTAIN MORE COMMON EFFORTS.

-- URGENT IMPROVEMENTS ARE NEEDED IN COORDINATING ECONOMIC POLICIES AND NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PLANS, AND THIS CALLS IN PARTICULAR FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN INSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL, ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS. THE DEMAND OF LIFE IS NEITHER TO DISSIPATE OUR EFFORTS NOR TO DUPLICATE THEM.

Of course, these are only some of the problems whose common settlement quest must be intensified or, wherever single-handed actions still prevail, must be initiated as soon and as effectively as possible. And for this reason, as was emphasized at the session, irrespective of issues which must be settled in a routine manner, it is necessary to set about coordinating national economic plans for the second half of the current decade (the session examined and accepted a program for this purpose), as well as -- and this was strongly emphasized in the communique published after the session -- to set about coordinating the entire economic, scientific and technical policy pursued by the states of the community. Specifically, as it is stated in the communique, we must be more determined than to date to handle main tasks concerning cooperation multilaterally. This implies in particular the broader coordination of investments in the spheres and projects agreed upon, working out proposals concerning the developing scientific-technical and production cooperation, and applying on this basis scientific-technical achievements in the key branches of the national economy. BETTER AND MORE EFFECTIVE COOPERATION IN THOSE FIELDS, AND TIGHTENING ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND TRADE LINKS ARE ACTIVITIES FOR THE SAKE OF OUR PROSPERITY AND COMMON SECURITY, ARE AN ELEMENT THAT IS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER TO CONSOLIDATE THE POSITION OF CEMA MEMBER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD ECONOMY.

Envoy to CSSR Heard

LD281732 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Prague — Poland is vitally interested in deepening and expanding its cooperation with the socialist countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, particularly the Soviet Union, because socialist integration is the most efficient weapon against the reactionary forces of imperialism, Polish charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia Kazimierz Szewczyk said here today.

At a traditional meeting with journalists before the Polish national day (July 22), he appreicated the internationalist aid extended to Poland by the socialist community, and spoke of the possibility of further development of economic cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia, particularly of specialization in production as one of the ways of increasing the effectiveness of bilateral economic relations.

He said that six months after the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland, the objectives of the counterrevolution are clearly evident. Implementation of its plans would have plunged Poland into a civil war and would have destroyed the socialist system.

KOMENDER RECEIVES ROMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION

LD260906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the Romanian Ministry of Domestic Trade with Dumitru Petrescu, first deputy minister is staying in Warsaw. Zenon Komender, minister of domestic trade and services, received the delegation yesterday.

Directives for the further development of cooperation were drawn up, and a detailed plan of supplying goods was discussed. During the current year we shall receive from Romania furniture, men's shirts, women's and children's hosiery, and sport goods. Possibilities of additional deliveries of footwear, clothes and fabrics in exchange for Polish goods were also considered.

GROMYKO RECEIVES AMBASSADOR KOCIOLEK 29 JUN

LD292152 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow 29 June -- The Polish ambassador to the USSR, Stanislaw Kociolek was received by the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, here today. The two discussed problems of the Soviet-Polish ties, the situation in Europe and the Middle East, and also other international issues of interest to both sides.

They paid a lot of attention to the works of the 2nd special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly examining burning problems of the contemporary times -- the limitation and the stopping of the arms race. The meeting was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

SEJM DELEGATIONS VISIT ROMANIA, HUNGARY

LD262346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] The Polish parliamentary delegation headed by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa ended its 5-day visit to Romania. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, saw the delegation off at the Bucharest airport.

Deputies from the intercommission team for economic reform visited Hungary. The aim of the visit was to learn about the Hungarian economic system. The Polish parliamentarians were received by Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly.

PROFESSOR WARNS OF FRG UNIFICATION PLANS

LD292300 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 29 June -- Director of the Polish Institute for Studies of Contemporary Problems of Capitalism, Assistant Professor Andrzej Lawrowski, said on Polish television tonight that Western policy towards Poland results from calculation and the Federal Republic of Germany wants to play the Polish card for the cause of German unification. In an interview for prime time TV news bulletin he said that "As concerns the policy of Western states it must be viewed quite realistically. It is a policy stemming from particular calculation, from particular interests."

He noted that "we (Poles) are somewhat used to idealizing our relations with the West...our propaganda in the '70s went right in that direction to show only positive results of our relations with abroad. Yet, it is a common knowledge that it was not so. "As recent remarks of various FRG activists indicate, the FRG wants to play the Polish card in the conditions of detente as far as it is possible. Anyway, the fundamental goal of the FRG -- unification of Germany -- is a key goal and the FRG is working to this end with all the means possible," stated the Polish political expert in conclusion.

BRIEFS

BYDGOSZCZ WORKERS SHORTAGE -- A permanent workers shortage is apparent in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. In industrial enterprises and construction there are more than 3,000 vacancies at the moment. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU, NIXON HOLD TALKS IN BUCHAREST 29 JUNE

AU291958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 29/6/1982 -- On Tuesday, June 29, Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, met again with Richard Nixon, former president of the United States of America.

During the new round of talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Richard Nixon continued their exchange of views on the Romanian-U.S. relations, as well as on some current questions of the international life.

On the occasion satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between Romania and the USA, which have witnessed, in the last few years, a positive course, in the spirit of the principles laid down in the Romanian-U.S. documents and of the understandings covenanted at top level. Both sides asserted the wish that the relations between the two countries should further expand and strengthen on a political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural plane and in other fields of activity, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, in the interests of peace, security, understanding and collaboration among nations.

Examining major aspects of the current international political life, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Richard Nixon expressed their deep concern over the situation in the world which continues to be particularly complex and contradictory, as a result of the accumulation of still unsolved questions, of the maintenance and aggravation of conflictual states in various parts of the globe, of the sharpening economic crisis and the unprecedented escalation of the arms race. It was considered that, in these conditions, a realistic, courageous approach was needed to the complex, serious questions confronting mankind, just as their settlement in harmony with the interests of international peace and collaboration. In that connection, stress was laid on the fact that each country, each people should contribute, through joint efforts, to the resolution of the major questions of the world, to the halting of tension and elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations, to the cessation of interstate conflicts and differences and their negotiated settlement, to the achievement of a policy of peace, cooperation and respect for national independence -- as a lasting base for detente, for the socioeconomic progress of all nations.

It was considered, by common agreement, that the huge accumulations of armaments, nuclear in particular, was a serious threat to mankind's existence. Starting from this reality, it was highlighted that the ultimate imperative of today was the halting of the arms race, the passage to practical measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place. The necessity was emphasized that the current UN session on disarmament should adopt concrete, efficient resolutions in that respect. In that framework the hope was expressed that the negotiations under way between the USA and the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles should end with positive results conducive to the reduction -- to an ever lower level -- of nuclear weapons in Europe, which should open the path towards real and significant cuts in all types of weapons both the strategic, conventional and intermediate range ones.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's stand on the need for all European states, vitally interested in the success of those negotiations, to participate, in one way or another, in the negotiations on nuclear weapons in Europe.

As far as the situation on the European Continent was concerned, the necessity was underscored to implement the provisions of the Final Act as a unitary whole, to ensure the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe initiated at the Helsinki conference.

Likewise, the situation in the Middle East was examined at length in the context of the latest developments, with emphasis on the fact that everything possible should be done to reach a durable peace in the region in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of all the peoples in the area. In that framework, the Romanian head of state pointed to the particularly serious situation created by the Israeli military actions in Lebanon, highlighting that an end should be immediately put to those military actions and the Israeli troops should withdraw from Lebanon.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done for negotiations on the achievement of a global peace grounded on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the resolution of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, just as for the ensurance of independence, sovereignty and integrity of all the states in the region.

Highlighting the negative effects of the world economic crisis, the necessity was emphasized to promote new-type interstate economic relations which should ensure the free, independent development of all nations of the road of economic and social progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Richard Nixon expressed their satisfaction at the talks conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, as well as the wish that they would contribute to the development of the relations between the Romanian and American peoples and would serve the cause of detente, peace and independence of all nations.

On Tuesday, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained with Richard Nixon, former president of the United States of America, to luncheon in Snagov.

The luncheon passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Ceausescu Toast at Dinner

AU291037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/6/1982 -- Expressing satisfaction at the friendly visit of Richard Nixon to Romania, the Romanian head of state said in toast at the dinner given for the guest:

We have met several times, in Romania and in the United States of America. Therefore I might say this is an interview between two politicians that have established relations of friendship. I cannot help mentioning that during the visits and interviews we discussed many problems concerning both the bilateral relations and the world developments. And even when opinions diverged on certain problems we took such action as to develop the collaboration between our countries.

We attach special value to the stand taken by the Nixon administration as concerns the development of the Romanian-American relations. I must say it that that was the period with the best results, that really opened the way to a strong development of collaboration in several domains. Naturally we wish this particularly positive precedent to be continued.

At the same time I must mention that also as concerns the international problems, the Nixon administration played a particularly important and positive part in solving many problems on the line of detente and peace; and maybe particularly under the complex situation of the present the fact is worth mentioning and stressing. I believe that it is precisely that policy that best met both the interests of the United States of America and of the American people, as also the interests of the other peoples, of the international peace and collaboration. Mention deserves the conclusion of the Vietnam war. Also worth mentioning -- maybe precisely under such circumstances -- is the firm action aimed at ending the 1973 war between Israel, Egypt and other Arab countries. All these have proved that the complicated problems are possible to be solved by means of negotiations, that action can be taken for a lasting peace.

Yet, of course, I should be wrong if not speaking also of certain aspects of historic value. You visited Romania 15 years ago, in 1967, and 13 years ago, in your capacity as President of the United States of America. You were the first President of the United States of America to have visited Romania, and also the first President of the United States of America to have visited a socialist country after the war, in a relatively complicated situation -- by the end of the "cold war", that is still manifest. That opened prospects for important actions for President Nixon and his administration to promote in the relations with socialist countries.

I should refer to the Soviet Union, to the agreements signed with the Soviet Union, that are still valid; I should also refer to the visit paid to China, to all the understandings reached on the occasion, as well as to other such actions.

That is why I consider that that period can be viewed as one of the most important after World War II as concerns the concrete action of an administration of the United States of America, of a president for leaving behind the "cold war", for a normalization of the relations with the socialist countries, for a policy of international peace and collaboration.

Of course, Nicolae Ceausescu said, I am fond of history, yet I shall not dwell on history now. I have been talking only of this period that I consider will be recorded in the history of mankind as a positive, important period.

There are very complicated problems in the world today. They need to be tackled in a realistic manner, courageously. First of all an end must be put to certain particularly grave conflicts, such as the one in Lebanon, for instance. Yet, there are many problems, such as the new international economic order, disarmament, and others; I do not mean to refer to them now. I hope that during the talks we are to conduct we shall discuss all of them at length.

We wish that all the complicated problems be found solutions taking into account the interests of international peace and collaboration. Of course, as you know, we consider that in solving all the problems an important role is incumbent on each country and on each people. Yet, at the same time, we acknowledge the important position of the two big powers, or superpowers as they are called today, and wish that the problems concerning the entire mankind were solved while taking into account the interests, the independence of all the peoples, each nation's wish of peace.

As you are an outstanding personality of the political life in the United States of America, we hope your Romanian visit, the talks we are to conduct will contribute to the development of the relations between our peoples and will serve the cause of detente and peace, of the people's independence, said the Romanian head of state in conclusion, proposing a toast to the friendship between Romania and the United States of America -- to collaboration and peace worldwide -- to the President of the United States of America.

Visit to Neptun Sea Resort

AU292000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/6/1982 -- In the evening of June 29, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Richard Nixon, former president of the United States of America, arrived in Neptun, a resort on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

The Romanian and foreign tourists resting in this beautiful resort welcomed the Romanian head of state and the former president of the United States of America.

REPORTAGE ON LCY CONGRESS: 28 JUNE PROCEEDINGS

Congress Enters Third Day

LD281134 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0916 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia entered its third day today, Monday, with its six commissions resuming debate on the vital problems of society, above all, struggle for the country's economic stabilization and further development of socialist self-management.

The work of the congress and all its commissions is open to public and covered by over 1,000 Yugoslav and foreign journalists.

All problems facing Yugoslavia, as well as all the weaknesses and inconsistencies which have hindered the implementation of the strategic course of development -- popularly known here as "continuity of Tito's policy" -- are being discussed frankly and critically in a working atmosphere.

Observers' impression is best illustrated by a critical remark of one of the delegates who said that the "economic and political situation in Yugoslavia is sometimes at odds with the long-term orientation of the LCY in which socialist self-management occupies the central place".

One of the main characteristics of the commission's work, observers note, is that, while not neglecting the effects of unfavourable international trends, especially economic, far greater significance is being attached to domestic problems and inconsistencies.

The thesis that self-management is to blame for the difficult situation was categorically dismissed. On the contrary, it was assessed that the problems had arisen precisely because self-management had not been substantively and comprehensively applied.

The objective and critical discussion of problems is by the firm conviction that, as the commission for stabilization put it, "there are sufficient forces to transcend the current problems," it is observed.

26, 27 Jun Sessions Summarized

LD281800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- With exceptionally live discussion in the six commissions, the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which opened on June 26, is entering into the closing stage today. It can already at this point be concluded that the Highest forum of Yugoslav communists has firmly denoted the continuity of the Yugoslav policy but at the same time opened the way to some radical changes.

The continuity is reflected in the unanimous support of the delegates to the development and deepening of self-management and the active policy of non-alignment which are without reserve termed as "the continuity of Tito's policy."

Radical changes are reflected in the severe criticism and self-criticism of behaviour in the field of economy but also in the political practice regarding certain questions.

"Our congress marks the continuity of the strategic commitments of the LCY but it must also initiate a decisive activity for radical changes in the existing socio-economic situation," it was said in the commission for development and economic stabilization.

In this context, a "resolute squaring of accounts" was called for with the "socio-economic power centres" which hamper self-management and prevent enterprises from deciding on the totality of income and social reproduction.

The commission for political system noted that the constitutional reform of 1974 had been crowned with successfully curbing federal statism. However, it was said plainly that the reform had not been aimed at transferring some federal functions to the republics, "which often was the case".

While strongly underlining the full equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and their togetherness, delegates noted openly that self-management, which "alone can prevent the creation of centralistic power in the republics", was not becoming stronger simultaneously.

A consequence to this situation was the emergence of attempts to disintegrate the integral Yugoslav market which the congress strongly supports.

One delegate equated the attempts at disintegrating the integral Yugoslav market with the attempts to "disintegrate Yugoslavia".

[Word indistinct] One tried to tone down the statement that Yugoslavia is faced with difficult tasks in a complex situation which was assessed by individual delegates as an "economic crisis".

Delegates also expressed their "firm conviction" that the country has sufficient strength to "surmount the present difficulties".

No one here is under the illusion that it will be easy to carry out the programme of economic stabilization. Yugoslavia aims to reduce its 40-percent inflation rate recorded last year to only 10 percent by 1985.

Consumption cannot be larger than production. Investments may be large but only those which create new values.

Economic laws of the market must be fully appreciated. For the first time at such a meeting it was plainly stated that those enterprises chronically operating at a loss must be closed down.

The delegates particularly pointed out that, as part of these measures, exports must grow and the balance-of-payments deficit be reduced, as must also foreign debts. It was emphatically stressed that Yugoslavia would continue to be a country which repays its foreign debts on time.

It is evident that the responsibility of those who do not comply with agreements reached will be strongly insisted upon.

This was confirmed by a proposal submitted by one delegate who asked for the convening of an extraordinary congress of the LCY if the agreed upon policy was not implemented.

At the same time, and underlying the course toward further development of self-management-based democratic relations, delegates asked that all those charged with implementing agreed policies should be in the future be recalled from their posts if the policy was not implemented. It was also proposed that all future elections in Yugoslavia should be by secret ballot and with a larger number of candidates for each post.

The congress strongly condemned manifestations of all forms of nationalism, particularly in Kosovo where it is most acutely manifested. It was pointed out that forms of nationalism are an expression of bureacratic and statist tendencies.

Yugoslavia's resolve to preserve its independent nonaligned position was strongly manifested." It would not pay for any occupier to enter into a war with Yugoslavia. The country is capable of ensuring its supremacy in terms of the number of fighters, their quality and war skills by implementing its strategy of total national defense."

LCY Leaders Visit Press

LD281846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Dobroslav Culafic, Presidium secretary, today visited the TANJUG team reporting on the 12th LCY congress from the Sava Congress Center. They were accompanied by Mitko Calovski, federal secretary for information, and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidium of LCY Central Committee.

The TANJUG team, about 80 journalists and other personnel, were also visited by Adm Brako Mamula, federal secretary of national defense and member of the LCY Central Committee; Dane Cuic, president of the Conference of League of Communists organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army and member of LCY Central Committee; Petar Gracanin, chief of the general staff and member of the LCY Central Committee; and several congress delegates from the Yugoslav People's Army.

The guests were informed that the TANJUG team was transmitting information directly from the Sava Congress Center to Yugoslav daily paper, radio and TV stations and to the world in five foreign languages.

LCY Development Commission

LD281352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade June 28 (TANJUG) -- Delegate Bogdan Crnobrnja Monday proposed that an extraordinary congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia be convened not later than a year from now, unless a turn in the implementation of the agreed policy of the League of Communists took place.

Crnobrnja made the proposal in the commission for the development of the LCY of the 12th LCY congress.

He also proposed that those responsible for the implementation of the agreed policy be recalled if the policy was not implemented.

Crnobrnja asked that all future elections in Yugoslavia be carried out by secret ballot and that there be more candidates for each post.

LCY Development: Afternoon

LD281730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Delegate Ljubo Babic proposed that political-executive organs be obliged under the LCY statute to submit reports on their work between two sessions to their electorates. He called in particular for reports on the carrying out of the tasks set.

Babic made his proposal for an amendment to the LCY statute today (Monday) in the 12th LCY congress's Commission for the Development of the LCY.

Delegate Marko Belinic asked the congress to explain how it was possible that certain individuals who won the least votes at republican congresses and provincial conferences of the LCY have retained in top party organs. Belinic said he considered this to be an example of undemocratic relations in the LC.

Delegate Jovanovic noted that it was not enough merely to stop at noting that all the working people and citizens were on the line of the LCY policy, however true the claim might be. He stressed that the LCY must not neglect even one domain of social life since the enemy will be active there where the LC is not.

According to one delegate, the principal question at the moment is why the LC is insufficiently consistent in implementing its stands when these enjoy full support of the working class. The way the LC is organized contributes to this, this delegate holds. "From the basic organization up to the LCY Central Committee Presidency, all just assess the situation". In the delegate's view, this is the line of least resistance, as it is much easier to assess the situation than to fight successfully about changing it.

Delegate Djuricin urged a decisive struggle against opportunism. Each and every communist, he said, is passing a test at this point and this is why the League of Communists must precisely define what is the obligation of the party, what the obligation of the social-political organizations and what the obligation of the self-management organs.

Delegate Bojanic spoke about the cadre changes necessary in the party as a result of the failure of individuals holding various responsible posts to implement the conclusions adopted by the League of Communists. He said that workers are not the ones responsible for the fact that self-management is not functioning as it should just as they are not for the excessive foreign debts incurred, the rise in the inflation rate and other weaknesses and shortcomings. "We must rid ourselves of the cadres who have brought us to such a situation", Bojanic said.

Socioeconomic Commission Meets

LD281514 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0956 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 28 (TANJUG) -- Over 100 amendments have been proposed so far to the submitted draft congress resolutions on social and economic development and on the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. This bears witness to the exceptionally high interest in these problems among the delegates, but it is also indicative of their critical attitude to the solutions proposed in this field.

The commission, which resumed its work this morning, is a tribune on which frank discussions are being held on the causes of the difficulties facing the Yugoslav economy and solutions opening the prospects of surmounting them. More than 530 delegates -- almost one third of the total number -- are taking part in the work of this commission.

As already announced, this commission, unlike the other five, will be unable to finish work as originally planned by noon Monday because 100 more delegates are waiting for their turn to set forth their views on economic stabilization problems.

The debate, characterised by the assessments of certain questions which sometimes differ considerably from one another, pointed to the necessity of a fuller mobilization of the LCY membership in the elimination of some "deviations at the level of ideas". Speakers assessed that the objective economic, laws had been checked and the statist-bureaucratic factors in society and state functions of socio-political communities strengthened in recent years, along with a serious stagnation which took place in self-management. This resulted in the emergence of the tendencies of group-property relations in associated labour.

The over-taxation of the economy was especially pointed out and the delegates stressed that it had multiple negative effects. It was noted that [words indistinct] not in a position to influence conditions of economic activity. The law on the foreign currency regime came under particularly sharp criticism.

Speakers pointed out that no dogmas should be adhered to blindly and that the LCY, as always up to now, must have the strength to perceive the truth and eliminate shortcomings, particularly in its own work.

Special responsibility rests on the LC to ensure the strengthening of unity and togetherness in Yugoslavia. This unity has in some ways been brought into question owing to manifestations of autarky, regional economic insularity and tendencies towards creating republican national economies.

Economic Problems Cited

LD282200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0842 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) — The first participant in today's discussion at the Commission for socioeconomic Relations, Marko Lekovic, spoke, as did many delegates in recent days, about difficulties and shortcomings in the economy for which hardly anyone has taken responsibility.

Despite all the serious and difficult assessments about the situation in our economy we have not gained a true picture about this, Zoran Pjanic said. We say that we are a medium-developed country and that this is the cause of the majority of our difficulties. Up to now, in developing in this way, we have had relatively high inflation, and at the same time increased industrial production. In the last 2 to 3 years, however, we have come nearer to the developing countries in relation to the level of inflation and to the developed countries in relation to the low growth rate.

The causes of the difficulties in which we find ourselves lie not in constitutional orientations, Pjanic said. The reasons lie in something else, the spreading of the illusion that we can go beyond the limits set by goods and money relations. Whenever there have been artificial restrictions on the goods economy, this has always been linked with strong political and ideological oppression. We got carried away with the idea that we can solve everything by means of agreement-making, as if by means of some kind of good will, and we forgot about the market. In this way we created room for socio-political communities and for other criteria apart from those of the market. Agreement-making between republics and provinces now, he said, continues objectively to exacerbate economic difficulties. In the formulation of the "starting bases" it has been said that the republics and provinces are responsible for their own development. However, it should be said that they are not responsible for their own development alone but also directly for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole. The solution to our current difficulties lies in a united effort by all of us and an attempt to overcome the greatest problems, the conditions of economic activity, relations with other countries and a high level of inflation, while maintaining the idea about the democratic, self-management and socialist humane society which Yugoslavia has been and which is the only one which can be attractive to the world, Pjanic said.

The pushing aside of economic laws as a rule leads to isolationism, whether in the case of Yugoslavia as a whole or of the republics and provinces, Milutin Cirovic said. Therefore we must fight with all our strength against this increasingly pronounced phenomenon, as well as against voluntarism in the economy.

Pointing to unemployment as one of the great economic, social and political problems, Dragutin Jelcio warned that young people, who are ahead in the unemployed, are already losing patience and the conviction that they will ever get work in a legal way. In this sphere people are very sensitive to personal connections, bribery and corruption, and communists should come to grips with this. A communist must not remain silent in the party and let others do the thinking. There is no room for such people in the League of Communists, Jelcic said.

In the current difficult economic situation we need to make greater efforts in order to ensure that the under-developed regions are strengthened as quickly as possible and become a stable factor in efforts to revive the economy, Gojko Ubiparip said. There is no need to emphasize that precisely in these areas we have the richest natural resources, and they can do much to free us from dependence on imports.

Zivorad Kostic pointed to the slow implementation of the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses on the constitutional position of the worker, and spoke about forum work and verbalism in the work of the League of Communists, as well as about cadre policy which is frequently wrong and other negative features which need to be dealt with more resolutely.

Janko Smole spoke about foreign liquidity, calling for complete political and social support for an early fulfilling of obligations to other countries. We should not wait until "1 minute to midnight" in order to adopt decisions on repaying debts, for this is not only an economic and financial question, but also a question of the prestige of our country, which must not be shaken. This task, Smole added, also assumes a rapid and sudden increase in exports, as well as changes in the style and method of behavior up to now, which have contributed much to difficulties in this sphere.

The commission for socioeconomic relations, in which more than 120 delegates have asked to speak, the most up to now, continues its work this afternoon.

Djordje Bugarin spoke decisively against the thesis about national economies, stressing that what we needed was a united Yugoslav economy based on a united market and harmonized measures of economic policy. He also stressed that high production of food was unthinkable unless the land was used as it should be. The land policy, however, was full of loopholes which enabled people employed in offices to own large areas of fertile land and not exploit it as it should be done.

A delegate from Serbia, Radomir Jankovic, spoke about the position of agricultural workers, and particularly about the producers of grapes and wine. Relations in this sphere have been completely disrupted. How else can we explain the fact that a kilogram of grapes has to be sold for 8 dinars and a litre of wine for only 10 to 12 dinars. A litre of mineral water costs more than that, said Jankovic. Apart from that, the best agricultural experts sit in leading posts in cooperatives instead of going to the fields or vineyards, he said.

Mirsad Sinanovic spoke about the need for a system of just rotation of officials and particularly experts who occupied leading positions, as it was, the same people always created both development policy and incomes policy, which was not stimulating for the working class.

If they could earn more, get an apartment faster and have better opportunities to continue their schooling, the young would find it much more attractive to work in production, claimed Jovan Todorovic. Another delegate to speak about the need for greater employment of the young was Miladin Toskic, who stressed the discrepancy between the schooling system and needs of the economy.

Sefcet Jasari believes that not enough space in the congress documents has been devoted to social policy which should be an integral part of the struggle for a more stable economic trends. Social policy is still considered to be a task and duty of the trade union federation and not the League of Communists which should devote more time to it. Jasari particularly stressed housing problems and spoke about the paradox of an increasing number of homeless persons which went together with an increase in large, luxurious apartments.

This evening the delegates to the commission for socioeconomic relations adopted a report on the 3-day work done by the commission. At the last plenary session tomorrow all the delegates at the 12th LCY Congress will pass their judgement on the report. The report, read by Dusan Alimpic, states that greatest number of delegates -- 533 in all -- took part in the work of this commission. In the debate, 135 delegates spoke and another 124 submitted written reports. In addition to this, Alimpic noted that delegates to this commission submitted a total of 151 amendments to the draft congress resolution. The commission did not debate these amendments. Instead they were passed on to the working group for drafting the resolution of the 12th congress.

Commission Discusses Kosovo

LD282034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2905 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- It was stated here in Belgrade this evening, Monday, in the Commission for Development and Economic Relations of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia that the Yugoslav Autoomous Province of Kosovo has recorded outstanding results in the post- war period but that it has also made gross errors in the economic policy.

Kosovo Delegate and League of Communists Central Committee member Ilija Vakic, who is also the Kosovo Provincial Assembly president, said that the province's agricultural population has dropped in size from 80 percent in the first post- war years to 30 percent today as a result of its transfer to non- agricultural population.

The share of the industry in Kosovo's social product is 40 percent. In the last decade, Kosovo's industrial production increased 18 times. In terms of the level of expert education of the work force Kosovo is third in Yugoslavia.

The various [words indistinct] youths, meaning that one out of three inhabitants of the province is undergoing education or vocational training. The province of Kosovo has its academy of arts and sciences which coordinates the work of 20 scientific and research organizations.

At the same time, Vakic said, great errors were made in the province's economic policy. High investments were made in non-economic facilities, the development of the processing industry and the small- scale economy was neglected and the education system was not adjusted to the economy's requirements.

It was assessed that the last year's unrests from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism were able to acquire the proportions they did precisely because of the errors in the province's economic policy, its economy's insularity and the growing stronger of bureaucratic and statist forces in the province.

Defense Commission Session

LD281540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Dzemil Sarac, the first speaker in today's discussion [at the LCY congress] in the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, spoke about the complexity of the international (?situation) and the dangers threatening the peace and security of our country. According to Sarac, these dangers are constantly on the increase. In this connection he stressed that nothing can encourage the ambitions and aggressiveness of the enemy like our omissions and weaknesses in society and in the LCY. Those people in our structures who crudely diverge from the basic norms of the socialist self-managing society and the LCY destroy the standing of the LCY, weaken our strength and at the worst become entangled with the operations of the actors in the anti-Yugoslav "special war," Sarac emphasized, adding that it depends on us and primarily on our conduct, whether someone will dare to attack Socialist Yugoslavia. In connection with this he recalled Comrade Tito's warning to the effect that all wars after World War II have been waged where the aggressors expected least resistance and quick success.

Speaking of our military-political position, Sarac assessed this as very favorable, saying it has been achieved as a result of our deeds and our principled conduct in international relations.

The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] operates as a stabilizing factor in Kosovo. It made a special contribution to stabilizing the situation, although not a single bullet was fired, YPA delegate Ali Muhadziri said. The YPA is the greatest bastion against Albanian nationalists and irredentists, for it is the army of all our nations and nationalities.

The enemy thus strives to separate it from the Albanian nation by spreading falsehood, Muhadziri stressed. The enemy foments distrust toward members of the armed forces, provokes and insults officers and members of their families. His attempts are not successful, however, for the army is giving numerous illustrations of how close it is to the people. In the last 18 months alone, for instance, approximately 30,000 men and officers have taken part in work camapigns in Kosovo, spending approximately 250,000 manhours and carrying out work worth approximately 20 million [as received].

Speaking on the struggle against counterrevolutionary forces, Franjo Herljevic stressed that the most important thing is for all organized forces of our society, and communists in particular, fully responsibly to [word indistinct] the moment in which we live and be even more determined in that fight. We must be more decisive in settling accounts with all of these forces, primarily through political action but also through other measures, Herljevic said, adding that they must be unmasked openly and publicly before the people and the working class.

According to Herljevic, it must never be forgotten that it is a class enemy which is involved here, one which must be driven into a corner wide-spread and all-round sociopolitical action. "There can be no democracy for them" Herljevic said, "nor have we created our democratic system for them. If they cannot or will not understand that -- then there is room for them in the place they deserve."

There must be no equivocation with regard to all this, Herljevic continued: This is open opposition to our policy and an attempt to [words indistinct] antiself-management, petty bourgeois, liberal bureaucratic and dogmatic and other concepts. Penetration of such concepts contributes, according to Herljevic, to omissions [words indistinct]. The counterrevolution in Kosovo, like previous instances of nationalist, dogmatic, liberalist, technomanagerial and other euphoria, have always -- as Franjo Herljevic said -- had their leaders and protectors, advocates and defenders in certain political and other structures, and not only in the ranks of the members of the League of Communists, but also among the leaderships, from the local community upward. Linked with each of these manifestations, Herljevic added, are the names of individuals in some of our former leaderships, such as various followers of Savka Dabcevic-Kucar, Mika Tripalo, Latinka Perovic, Mahmut Bakali and others who acted as decorative plumage for so-called leaders who got carried away and conducted policy in contradiction to the League of Communists program.

We have no need of any self-appointed defenders of the freedoms and interests of our working people and the nations and nationalities of our country, Herljevic stressed, adding that we fought for and won our freedom ourselves, and that this is the condition for our existence on this free Yugoslav territory.

Speaking on the counterrevolution of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, Herljevic underscored that this met with a united response from all our country. In Kosovo the same tasks united, shoulder to shoulder, members of the YPA and members of the security services and organs from the Federation and from all the socialist republics and provinces. All political structures, Herljevic added, rightly reacted believing that this was not just Kosovo's problem, but the problem of all Yugoslavia. Because of all this, mighty blows were dealt to irredentism, Herljevic said, while expressing the conviction that irredentism will be rendered totally inoperative. Franjo Herljevic then pointed to the importance of support for progressive forces in Kosovo and of assistance from the wider social community in connection with economic and political stabilization in the province.

Between 1974 and March 1982 the social security service uncovered the instigators of 25 subversive actions and 610 members of various illegal organizations and groups in Kosovo, Andjelko Maslic said. So it is not correct to say that the security system failed the test.

However, the former Kosovo leadership covered up information of exceptional importance for security, even information about the so-called "Communist-Marxist-Leninist Party of Albanians in Yugoslavia." Thus Albanian nationalism and irredentism had support in the bureaucracy, which "set on the fence." Maslic went on to speak about the need for further training of cadres in the security organs and service, in order to oppose the "special war", recalling Kardelj's words that everyone except the security service can be naive.

It is a fact that we are more ready and better prepared for resistance against an external enemy, in that "special war" and every other war, than for war against our own weaknesses and against crimes of all hues and types, delegate Marjan Orozec said. It is true, Orozec added, that we are somehow readier to accept the opinion that protection of the constitutional rights of the workers, citizens, of social and private property, and also the defense of the self-managing production relation, is the affair of the state and not our common concern, the concern of all people and citizens. Evident of this, according to Orozec, is that a number of forms of control which have been set up do not function as they should, while on the other hand, often the impossible is expected of the administrative organs.

Recalling that Comrade Tito pointed out the importance of self-protection in the very first days of the war in the decision to form national liberation committees, Mijat Vuletic drew attention to the exceptionally important role of the people in preventing enemy activity during the war. In this context he considered that we have today formed "many" organizational forms of social self-protection, but we have still not found the correct and effective solutions to ensure its successful functioning. Vuletic sees the cause of this in the conformist behavior of a number of Communists who, led by various party bourgeois concerns, often do not behave as they should.

With a debate and adoption of the report on its work, which will be submitted to the congress tomorrow, the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection finished its work today; more than 200 delegates had taken part in the work.

International Relations Group

LD281224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 28 (TANJUG) — The establishment of a new international economic order based on equitableness, sovereign equality and equal international cooperation of all countries, is the imperative of our time.

This is the keynote of a debate being held on this subject in the Commission for International Relations of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Speakers point out that the domination, exploitation and inequality which mark the existing system of international relations, prevent genuine national independence, economic emancipation and unhampered economic and soical advance of the non-aligned and other developing countries. The gap between the industrialized and developing countries is widening drastically and assuming alarming proportions.

As an example of how difficult the situation is, speakers noted that the per-capita gross national product in the developed countries in the developing countries [as received] increased by 20 dollars and in the developed countries by 1300 dollars. It derives from this that the annual per-capita rate of increase in income did not exceed one dollar in three-quarters of the developing countries.

Such international economic relations have brought the developing countries into a state of acute over-indebtedness. Among the causes of this state are also the unsatisfactory relations in economic exchanges with the developed part of the world which, in addition to numerous restrictions, close its market to imports from the underdeveloped countries.

Transnational companies reproduce and strengthen the tendencies of an unequal division of labour and development dependence of the developing countries. Past experience of the struggle for the new international economic order indicates that the industrialized countries are unprepared to relinquish the privileges gained, and that they are making frantic efforts to preserve their privileged positions.

Admittedly, it was noted that the industrialized world's opposition to global negotiations on the world economic system had been somewhat mitigated as a result of the recent summit of the most developed Western countries in Versailles.

The hope was expressed that such a more favourable trend in the conduct of these countries would gain in strength. On the other hand, the developed socialist countries are expected to transcend their present declaratory political support of the developing world's struggle a more specific and substantive contribution. [sentence as received]

Speakers in the debate recalled that the non-aligned countries have a decisive influence on the acceleration of this struggle. They were the factor of decisive importance in the decision whereby the UN General Assembly eight years ago adopted a declaration on the establishment of the new international economic order and determined a programme of action to implement it as soon as possible.

Group Hears Mojsov

LD281718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's international position is firm and stable and its repute in the world very high. It will persevere on the road of implementing Tito's policy upon the principles of its policy of non-alignment.

This statement was made by Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, who spoke in debate in the Commission for International Relations of the 12th Congress of the LCY.

Yugoslavia, together with the other non-aligned countries, will continue being actively engaged in opposing all forms of aggression and intervention, and in the worldwide process of emancipation, pointed out Mojsov.

He recalled that Yugoslavia's foreign policy stems from the essence of its social being and that of its liberation revolution during the war and throughout the postwar period which abounded, as in 1948, with many great events when Yugoslavia was entering the international scene.

Mojsov specified that it was with Tito and Kardelj that the international position and prestige Yugoslavia has today and particularly its position in the movement of non-alignment were developed for over 40 years.

"Yugoslavia will continue on this course and will develop a continual action in the restless world in which a dynamic action of Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries is necessary to halt the tragic course of events on the international stage threatening to bring the world to the brink of a nuclear holocaust," the Yugoslav foreign secretary stated.

He drew attention to the parallel escalations of tensions and rivalry, which can lead to dramatic consequences and confrontations. Mojsov noted the unprecedented arms race and the escalation of all forms of pressure, including blackmail, financial pressure, boycotts and economic sanctions. He said that these are resorted to with the aim of further expanding the influence of certain circles to individual regions and [words indistinct] processes of emancipation in different parts of the world.

Mojsov pointed to the flaring of a series of hot-beds of international conflicts, conflicts threatening to produce regional conflicts in which many countries would be victims of the rivalry of big powers.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary also spoke of the deep crisis in international economic relations. This crisis, which affects the developing countries most, is also being felt increasingly in the rich, industrialised countries which are now facing high unemployment and inflation rates, he said.

This parallel escalation of the crisis necessitates vigorous activity on the part of the movement of nonalignment, "the only barrier which can stop this escalation, prevent its spreading to other regions and preclude the provoking of conflicts at the expense of the nonaligned countries."

In Mojsov's assessment, self-reliance of all nonaligned and developing countries would be a way out of the difficulties facing these countries which are exposed to great pressures, economic sanctions and other unfavourable trends in international economic relations.

Mojsov noted, however, that the activities of the Nonaligned Movement were in great measure paralyzed by the current adverse escalations in the international political situation.

Such a paralysis in the movement, despite the nonaligned countries' aspirations to manifest more strongly their activity in the period of preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit, prevents them from penetrating even further the international scene and making a decisive contribution to halting both the arms race and rivalry, and the escalation which is leading the world into even broader conflicts.

Mojsov added that at present, just as at the last nonaligned conference in Havana, the movement is devoting much attention to deliberations and the seeking of a way out of the paralysis in which it finds itself owing to various disputes and divisions existing chiefly in the Arab world but also between other nonaligned countries.

Lazar Mojsov expressed the hope that the tragic war between Iraq and Iran would go out and that the two countries would negotiate the settlement of their disputes, inherited from the epoch of imperialism, on the basis of full equality and non-interference in internal affairs.

The continuation of this tragic conflict constitutes one of the main impediments to the nonaligned countries impetus gaining strength in this decisive year of international confrontations, Mojsov said. He assessed that the Iraqi-Iranian war had brought nothing good to either country.

Lazar Mojsov set out that Yugoslavia has developed an intensive activity within the movement of non-aligned countries also in connection with the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and attempt at destroying the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Mojsov underlined that the activity of nonaligned countries in this direction was initially blocked but that more recently aspirations have been manifested not only by the non-aligned countries but virtually by all United Nations member-countries for putting an end to the brutal Israeli aggression and preventing the destruction of Palestinians and their liberation organization. This solution was called for also in the resolution adopted at the U.N. General Assembly session, a resolution which calls on the Israeli invasion forces urgently to withdraw from Lebanon, Mujsov said.

Lazar Mojsov said that Europe is becoming a centre of the confrontation and rivalry between the big powers and a centre of international tensions.

Yugoslavia will strive, together with other non-bloc countries, Mojsov said, for negotiations and the reduction of tensions in Europe in an effort to "salvage all that can be salvaged of the spirit of European security and cooperation inaugurated with the Helsinki final document." The Yugoslav foreign secretary set out that Yugoslavia continues committed to its principled stand of the development of good-neighbor relations with all countries bordering with it.

"Yugoslavia will develop relations with all neighbouring countries despite certain disputes in evidence and despite the dual line of behaviour certain neighbouring countries pursue in relation to Yugoslavia," Lazar Mojsov specified.

Albanian 'Interference' Noted

LD281520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is interested in cooperating with Albania in all fields where this is possible and of interest to both sides. However, Albania is expected and required to observe the generally recognized standards of international conduct.

This was the essential orientation of delegates who spoke in the debate on the question in the Commission for International Relations of the 12th LCY Congress.

At the same time, it was pointed out that Yugoslavia is interested in Albania remaining outside the blocs. The speakers in the debate specified that Yugoslavia considers the non-bloc status of Albania to be a part of the Balkan countries' endeavours to remain without the presence of non-Balkan factors and sharp bloc division.

The delegates pointed out that Yugoslavia strives for a policy of good relations with all its neighbours, including Albania, on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, inviolability of state borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. As part of this policy, national minorities should be an active factor in the development of friendship and cooperation among neighbors on the [word indistinct] whose state frontier should be open. In cases where disputes exist in regard to the position of national minorities, and there are such cases in the Balkans, the delegates called for political dialogue -- even at top-level, if necessary -- between all neighboring countries in which such open questions exist.

However, the delegates noted that Albania had, unfortunately, adopted a policy of interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs by way of supporting the nationalists and irredentists from amongst the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia which enjoys full national and social equality with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The delegates assessed that Albania's campaign is continuing and that its euphoric and arbitrary nature is introducing cold war tendencies into the Balkan region. Albania is thus hindering the efforts of other Balkan countries to protect the region from being seized with tense relations which are not in the interest of any Balkan country, including Albania.

Bulgarian Policies Discussed

LD281518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0958 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's relations with neighbouring Bulgaria continue burdened with the negation on the part of Bulgaria of the authenticity and the historical process of the birth of the Macedonian nation and Bulgaria's total negation of the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria.

The above was stated by Redzai Suroi, Yugoslav assistant foreign minister, in the discussion in the Commission for International Relations at the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

"The principles of non-interference, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity are the essential and basic principles of Yugoslavia's relations with all countries of the world, the neighbouring in particular," Suroi specified.

In this context, he added, the recognition of the rights of national minorities, which are very numerous in the Balkans, is a question of principle. Yugoslavia has always maintained and it maintains today that minorities must be "links, factors and bridges of cooperation and not apples of discord."

Political System Commission

LD282200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0990 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- We cannot allow our young people to remain trainee-employees up to the age of 30, Snjezana Cvetkovic, the first speaker at this morning's session of the Commission for the Political System, said. In presenting the problems of the young people from the time they go to school until they obtain employment, she said that in this sphere there are two main (?paths of action): one, to train the young people ideologically in order that they might accept the struggle against negative phenomena in society as the component part of the revolution in which they believe; and two, to resolve the issues of the living position and prospects of the young, in practice, through participation in the self-managing system.

Zivan Vasiljevic also pointed to the topical nature of this issue and he said, among other things, that the problem of unemployment among young people is assuming the dimensions of a political problem. In his words, the criticism emanating from the ranks of the young people is directed primarily at the subjective weaknesses in society and not at the objective difficulties which we are encountering and which the young can understand.

Communists at all levels of the educational system use the fight for brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, for their equality, Vasa Milic said, in stressing that exceptional results have been achieved in this so far. He presented a series of details which demonstrate the equality and harmonious life of the nations and nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Asserting that national relations in this province are very stable, Milic also pointed to phenomena and tendencies which are slowing down the implementation of our basic ideopolitical orientations. In this context he stressed that the causes lie, above all, in the conditions and relations of the decision-making process on income, and he advocated greater income-based linking up on the uniform Yugoslav market.

It is necessary to develop further our political system, Ferhad Kotoric stressed, because only then will a basic organization of associated labor be in a position to play its integration role. The trends of the decision-making process too will then be in the spirit of self-management and, moreover, narrow groups or individuals will not participate in preparing decisions. To achieve these tasks, he stressed, the League of Communists must not operate merely within the frameworks of its institutions.

Ismet Saciri noted that following the 15-month struggle by communists and all other progressive forces, the enemy in Kosovo is still operating, altering the method of his actions, but still with the same aim. Honest citizens, regardless of their nationality, are seriously concerned. It seems to me that we communists are not sufficiently conscious of the danger and that we are not learning all the necessary lessons from our nations' and nationalities' past, Saciri said. Among other things, he noted that the mutual quarrels of our nations and nationalities have always been made use of by foreigners and that no single people can be free if other people living next to them are not equal. Saciri advocated ideopolitical unity in action, urging that the practice of transferring responsibility without attributing it be stopped.

The world is changing quickly and he who does not change with it lags behind, Zivorad Kovacevic said. He spoke about the ability of the League of Communists to adapt to the changes and to recognize the new. This makes it possible to fulfill real tasks since nothing discourages as much as the continuous repetition of jointly established policy not being implemented, and as that which has been agreed on not being respected. Kovacevic asked: Is a policy really good if it abounds so much in principles that any kind of behavior can be shielded by it; or what is worse, if it does not rest on the assessment of what can realistically be expected, but is based on wishful thinking?

Kovacevic illustrated these assertions with the planned rate of inflation for this year which has already proved to be unrealistic. He also mentioned many phenomena which we are slow in observing, and to which our reaction is even slower, including the energy crisis, the revolutionary changes in world technology and the growing practice of isolationism within the framework of one's own regional markets. This has made spurious competitiveness possible, which results in low productivity and high production costs and which thus reduces the motivation for exports and separates us even more from the world.

We did not know, or we did not want to know -- it is difficult to say which is worse, but the effect is the same -- that something dramatic had been going on in Kosovo for a long time, with long-term and grave consequences. All this then created a shock. It caused deep dissatisfaction accompanied by the illusion that the situation can be speedily overcome by short and energetic action, Kovacevic said, and he advocated resolute but realistic general social action in the sphere of employment.

Stressing that one has to keep pace with the times and that the worst thing is to offer yesterday's answers to tomorrow's problems, Kovacevic said that one should not encourage illusions that matters can be changed by shortcuts which by-pass the system. The active involvement of the self-management system in resolving problems should be intensified. We must rely on our own forces. This is the only thing that will help and will restore faith in oneself.

Radenko Radevic acquainted the delegates with the development of the Plav municipality where, as he said, special attention is paid to intranational relations. Therefore, there have been no cases of attacks among members of various nationalities. Speaking about the events in Kosovo and about nationalistic phenomena in other environments, Radevic stressed that the cradle of nationalism is not among workers and school-children, but among careerists who only look out for their personal interests. He therefore advocated a more consistent raising of the level of responsibility because behind every omission there is a human being.

Sahida Rasica stressed that the young people of Kosovo expect help from revolutionaries, but that they often do not receive it. Instead of assistance, she added, the revolutionaries even dispute that which we are achieving and in this way they are discouraging us. We invite them to come to us and help us with their experience and authority, but they prefer to look on from the side at what is happening and they criticize us. She objected to Pavel Jovicevic who, as she maintained, spoke in this congress commission on the basis of incorrect information. But despite all this, she stressed, we are strong enough to fight against counter-revolutionaries in Kosovo, though it would be easier for us if we also had the help of experienced revolutionaries.

Meti Kriliu spoke about the results of the struggle for the equality of the nations and nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. He stressed in particular that conditions had been created for the Albanian nationality in Macedonia to develop more quickly and keep pace with the Macedonian people. These results, however, do not suit various internal and external enemies, in particular Albanian irredentists and nationalists who have succeeded in achieving some influence among a section of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia, in particular in environments where the League of Communists has not been sufficiently present.

Stressing that the working people and the working class of Macedonia have unanimously condemned the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and the same tendencies in Macedonia, Kriliu stressed that the struggle for the further consolidation of the equality of the nations and the nationalities must be continued and that their joint sacrifices in the struggle to create the Yugoslav socialist community must not be forgotten.

The League of Communists involvement in work with the young people must not be viewed as an attitude of solidarity, but as responsibility for the future of the young people, Sanie Hiseni stressed. Most of the young people are oriented toward the League of Communist program, and they trust the organization, but what exerts a negative influence on them is the behavior of individuals who equate themselves with the party and who say one thing and do something else.

Sanie Hiseni then rejected, on behalf of the young people of Kosovo, all the attempts to equate the Albanian nationality with irredentists and nationalists. Speaking about the need to nurture brotherhood and unity, she stressed that this is in the interest of the whole of the country for which communists in all republics and provinces should fight. It is, therefore, inadmissable that cases be turned into phenomena, and that polemics on the national question, on the national flags, on the right to use a language and so forth be imposed.

Speaking about the problem of employment of young people, Sanie Hiseni stressed that a complete program should be compiled for the whole of the country. She stressed in this context that the level of employment in Kosovo now is four times lower than in Slovenia, but that the population census of 1981 has shown that in Kosovo 1 Albanian in 10, 1 Serb in 4, and 1 Montenegrin in 2 are employed.

Speaking about the information media, Vitomir Sudarski noted that the controversial debates held on this have not yielded results because the attitudes of the previous congress on the socialization and self-managing concept of information activities have not been clearly ideologically and theoretically elaborated, and that therefore, erroneous concepts about the freedom of the press emerge.

Noting that the report mentions (?only briefly) the question of the press and that the Congress Commission for the Political System has said practically nothing about it, though recently there have been quite a lot of discussions about public media. Nikola Burzan stressed among other things that responsibility for the public work in society has sunk to a low level, and this has gripped both the public media and the people in them because they do not live in quarantine or on a desert island.

Burzan also noted that the system of social influence on public media has not been fully developed, that there is quite a lot of formality in the work of the councils, that the councils often accepted without criticism the attitudes nurtured by editorial boards. High-ranking protectors of the people in responsible posts in the information activity and their collusion are weakening responsibility, Burzan said and stressed that public opinion is not formed merely by newspapers and journalists and, therefore, responsiblity cannot be ascribed solely to them. Public media deserve much criticism, but they cannot be a kind of whipping boy responsible for everything.

The first speaker in the afternoon debate, Abaz Terzic, spoke about the role of the administrative organs in the development of self-management. Working people cannot be satisfied with all the work of these organs, Terzic said, and went on to stress that secretariats and commissions of municipal assemblies, for instance, do not deal at all with the problems of the development of associated labor. Administrative organs behave at times contrary to organizations' needs [words indistinct]. To illustrate this assertion, he presented the example of a transport organization which, in order to transport equipment for a factory from Vojvodina to Banja Luka, had to obtain, in addition to the approval of the federal organs, also the approval of every organ of internal affairs of the municipalities through which the transport passed.

The reason that such examples exist lies primarily not in the forest, but in the jungle of regulations, in the work organization of administrative organs and in the behavior of individuals. Terzic advocated, therefore, that the administrative procedure be replaced as early as possible, and to the greatest possible extent by self-managing procedure.

At this congress, too, we are stressing that there should be more work, and in so saying, in our subconscious, we are thinking of the direct producers working on machines, Stjepan Penic noted. Our weakness is also that we make speeches which are too long and we write too much, and thus speakers are multiplying and so is the administration, and hardly anybody benefits from them. What bothers me most, Pernic said, is the fact that the words "the worker should become the master of income" have become a cliche because when we study this in greater detail it is easy to see that the worker has nothing to become master of. Self-managing interest communities have been gloriously conceived as the place for the exchange of labor, but due to the opportunist behavior of the League of Communists they have become the centers which make decisions on resources and which they spend the way they want.

Dusan Grujic believes that the hulaballoo about those who work in the social sector and in their time off engage in agricultural production is unjustified. Were it not for them, whom we are preventing in every possible way from engaging in agriculture, many fields would remain uncultivated, Grujic said.

Lejla Bazdulj-Solaja devoted most of her speech to the necessary struggle to preserve the moral image of the League of Communists members. We have become far too slack, she said, and added that behind-the-scenes activity of some communists, who publicly declare themselves in favor of self-management while their behavior, in fact, greatly damages and undermines the prestige of the League of Communists, is passed over lightly. The moral image of a League of Communists member is also sullied by communists who see this and know of such types of behavior, but do nothing about it.

Albanian nationalism and irredentism has its roots, Dzemail Vejseli stressed, with people obsessed by the idea of a greater Albania. One should not enter into polemics or convince them that they are wrong, because they are not prepared to accept anybody else's view but their own. It is in vain to tell them that the Albanian nationality in postwar Yugoslavia is experiencing a historically unprecedented development because their theses are essentially calculated to destroy all this and to demolish our togetherness, Vejseli stressed.

Hisen Ramadani, the last speaker in today's debate, also spoke about Albanian nationalism in Kosovo. In Kosovo environments, where various nations and nationalities live, Ramadani stressed, the most urgent thing now is to fight against Albanian nationalism because it threatens to destroy everything which has been built up over the years. In earlier years we omitted to tell the young people about our past, about the creation of our togetherness. Everybody should be told, and in particular the young Albanians living in Yugoslvaia, Ramadani stressed, about the effort and resources this country has invested to enable Kosovo to develop more speedily and overcome the century-old backwardness.

With the adoption of the report to be submitted tomorrow to the plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress, the work of the 12th LCY Congress Commission for the the Development of the Political System of Self-Managing Democracy ended this evening.

Milan Kucan will submit the report tomorrow on behalf of the commission.

LCY 12TH CONGRESS CONCLUDES 29 JUNE

Ribicic Elected CC President

LD291416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 29 (TANJUG) -- "The 12th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress has been a congress of unity and the offensive of communists for political and economic stabilization, a congress of the continuity of the socialist revolution and a break with inconsistencies, waverings and pragmatism."

Mitja Ribicic, the new president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency, stated today closing the work of the 12th LCY congress. [sentence as received]

Ribicic set out that "Tito's thought and Kardelj's directions of the development of the political system of socialist self-management were more than present in the work of the congress."

The 12th LCY Congress has passed four resolutions:

-- On the tasks of the LCY in the carrying out of the battle for economic stabilization.

-- On the role and tasks of the LCY in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and for the country's material and economic development.

-- On the tasks of the LCY in the struggle for peace, equality-based international cooperation and socialism.

-- On the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

The congress verified the election of the members of the new Central Committee and its Presidency who had been elected at the republican congresses of the League of Communists and at the provincial conferences of the League of Communists over the last two months.

The 163-member Central Committee has a Presidency of twenty-three members -- three from each of the six republics, two from each of the two privinces and one from the Yugoslav People's Army.

The new president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency is Mitja Ribicic (63), of Slovene nationality, LCY member and participant in the people's liberation war since 1941.

The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency is Nikola Stojanovic, (49), of Serbian nationality from the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovinina, master of arts in economics and LCY member since 1952.

1,547 delegates took part in the work of the congress.

Delegations of 118 parties and movements throughout the world attended it as guests.

The highest forum of the Yugoslav communists worked in commissions in which almost 500 delegates spoke and over 190 submitted the written texts of their speeches.

In his closing address, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic reminded the delegates that Tito had submitted reports and delivered closing addresses at all seven post-war congresses.

"None of us can, nor intends to, take over Tito's creative role," he said, stressing that in the general climate at the congress, the presence of Tito's thought and the work of his close associate Edvard Kardelj was "felt strongly".

Ribicic underlined that the 12th congress had shown what "deep roots" had taken Tito's idea that the Yugoslav nations and nationalities can most fully express and satisfy their rights and interests "only in socialist, self-management and independent federal Yugoslavia."

Summing up the essential stands of the congress, Ribicic particularly stressed:

-- The resolute and united front of the country's socialist forces against all "attacks by nationalist ideology and unitary delusions",

-- The battle for the economic stabilization can be won only by indispensable changes in the economy's structure and conditions of economic activity, by the growth of labour productivity and the adjustment of consumption to the real possibilities,

-- Further strengthening of self-management in all spheres,

-- Decisive suppression of all attempts "on the part of statist, techno-bureaucratic and nationalist forces," at usurping the power of the working class,

-- The congress strongly demands the further development of socialist self-management and the implementation of the stabilization policy, which are marked as the "major front of action",

-- The League of Communists must act united, it must cherish and promote collective work and responsibility, it must further democratize the system as a whole and intensify responsibility at all levels,

-- The working class must in the fullest measure dispose of the conditions and results of its work, it must have influence on all decisions and social affairs and producers must more intensively link themselves within the single market and single production-economic relations,

-- Yugoslavia will continue to pursue the non-aligned policy,

"In the present very tense international situation, Tito's non-aligned policy continues the only possible and shining alternative to wars and destruction," Ribicic stressed.

"Yugoslavia will continue being in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and new relations in the world and will actively contribute to the big world movement of non-aligned countries and the [word indistinct] of the UN's role", the Presidency president stressed.

Mitja Ribicic thanked the representatives of foreign parties and movements who attended the congress and expressed the hope that they were able to least partially to get acquainted with the efforts and the struggle of the LCY.

During the closing session, the congress received a telegram from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, who, "from the unconquered Beirut", sent the congress of Yugoslav communists the heartfelt wishes for the successful work of the congress and paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its principled and unqualified support to the struggle of the Palestinian people with the PLO at its head.

The delegates greeted the telegram with prolonged applause.

With an equally stormy applause the congress greeted the adoption of a resolution condemning most strongly the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and extending support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

This acceptance of the resolution "is the best answer to the telegram of Comrade 'Arafat," aid Ribicic.

Also with stormy applause, the congress adopted the decision that the membership cards of League of Communists members in future bear the portrait of Josip Broz Tito.

This is yet another tribute of the Yugoslav communists to Tito's historic contribution to the creation and development of Yugoslavia.

In conclusion, Mitja Ribicic expressed gratitude to the foreign and domestic journalists, about 1000 in number, for extensively informing the public abroad and at home about the work of the congress.

TANJUG Summarizes Congress

LD292000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1836 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- The 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which ended its four-day work here Tuesday, has strongly declared the determination for further deepening self-management and consistently and actively pursuing the policy of nonalignment.

This was the first post-war congress held without the presence of Tito and his close associate Kardelj. However, the work of Tito, the founder of the present-day Yugoslavia, was strongly present in the work of the congress and all its commissions.

The presence of "Tito's ideas and Kardelj's lines of development of the political system of socialist self-management was felt more strongly than ever before", stated new President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic (63), of Slovene nationality.

The congress decided that the LCY membership cards in future bear a portrait of Tito as another tribute to his historic merits.

The congress announced a resolute break with "inconsistencies, wavering and pragmatism".

The development of socialist self-management and the implementation of the policy of economic stabilisation were described as the "principal front of action".

The congress strongly emphasized that the League of Communists must act in a unified manner, exert further influence on the democratisation of the system and step up personal and collective responsibility at all levels.

The full equality of all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia was underlined as its fundamental postulate. At the same time, the congress announced a resolute struggle against all aspects of nationalistic and unitaristic tendencies.

The congress unanimously stressed that in the domain of foreign policy Yugoslavia will continue being "in the forefront of the struggle for peace and new relations in the world and will continue giving active support to the great world movement of the nonaligned countries and to the affirmation of the role of the United Nations".

A total of 1,547 delegates took part in the work of the congress which was also attended by guests reprsenting 118 parties and movements from all parts of the world.

The work of the congress was covered by about 1,000 Yugoslav and foreign journalists.

The congress adopted four resolutions, of which two pertain to LCY's tasks in the development of the country, one presents the LCY's stands and views on international questions and one most sharply condemns Israeli aggression against Lebanon and gives full support to the struggle of the Palestinian people and the PLO.

The newly-elected LCY Central Committee has 163 members. Its Presidency has 23 members, three from each of the six Yugoslav constituent republics, two from each of the two Yugoslav autonomous provinces and one from the Yugoslav People's Army. The congress, whose work was characterized by an extremely open and working atmosphere, was spontaneously closed by the delegates with the song "Comrade Tito We Pledge To You Not To Turn From Your Road".

CC Meeting, Elections Reported

LD291732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The first session of the LCY Central Committee was held after the 12th LCY Congress had finished its work.

The Central Committee elected its Presidium in secret voting as follows: Vladimir Bakaric, Dimce Belovski, Dusan Dragosavac, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Franjo Herljevic, Milan Kucan, Dragoslav Markovic, Petar Matic, Veljko Milatovic, Miljan Radovic, Mitja Ribicic, Nikola Stojanovic, Ali Sukrija and Dobrivoje Vidic.

The presidents of the central and provincial committees and the president of the conference of LCY organizations in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex-officio members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session at which Mitja Ribicic was elected president of the Presidium with a 1-year mandate and Nikola Stojanovic was elected secretary with a 2-year mandate.

Trpe Jakovlevski, Vlado Janzic and Marko Lolic were elected executive secretaries.

Later the Presidium will fix the total number of executive secretaries and at one of the next sessions it will carry out additional elections and allocation of duties of the executive secretaries according to areas of work.

Central Committee Presidium

LD291650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The following have been elected members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium: Bosnia-Herzegovina: Nikola Stojanovic, Franjo Herljevic; Croatia: Dusan Dragosavac, Vladimir Bakaric; Montenegro: Veljko Milatovic, Miljan Radovic; Macedonia: Dimce Belovski, Kiro Hadzivasilev; Slovenia: Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan; Serbia: Dragoslav Markovic, Dobrivoje Vidic; Voivodina: (?Petar) Matic; Kosovo: Ali Sukrija.

Ex officio members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium are: Hamdija Pozderac, Jure Bilic, Dobroslav Culafic, Andrej Marinc, Dusan Ckrebic, Krste Markovski, Marko Djuricin, Sinan Hasani, Dane Cuic.

LCY Statute Amended

LD292030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- Limitation of the tenure of office for certain posts in the League of Communists organs as part of the application of the principles of collective work and responsibility has been entered in the statute of the LCY as a general principle.

The amendment was carried by the 12th Congress of the LCY at its closing session here today.

Accordingly, the tenure of office for president of the LCY Central Committee Presidency is one year, for secretary two, and for executive secretaries four years. The tenure of office for the corresponding posts in other League of Communists organs is determined by the statutes of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces.

The congress adopted the decision that the portrait of Josip Broz Tito be imprinted on the membership card of the LCY. The decision was entered in the statute.

A number of amendments to the LCY statute adopted by the congress result from the fact that the post of president of the LCY was extinguished with Tito's death. Consequently, the post of president of the LCY was abolished by the statute of the LCY. The powers of president of the LCY were transferred to the highest organ of the LCY, the Central Committee -- and the LCY Central Committee Presidency can only use them in emergency conditions.

The preamble to the statute highlights the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in development of the revolutionary workers' movement and in building up the unity of the LCY.

The amendments strengthen the role of the Central Committee. The powers which relate to the guiding of the entire activity of the membership have been transferred to it from the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

The statute says that the LCY acts as a unified organization of all members and organizations on the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The statute provides for the possibility of convening a conference of the LCY in the period between two congresses of the LCY, as a form of work of the LCY Central Committee. Amendments to the statute also provide for the possibility of convening a conference at the level of the League of Communists organization of the republic or the province, the League of Communists organization in the Yugoslav People's Army or in the commune.

The statute provides for the possibility of correcting positions of basic League of Communists organizations and organs when proved in the course of democratic debate and confrontation of arguments that working people and citizens disagree with a position of a basic organization or organ of the League of Communists. On the other hand, the obligation was fixed for basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists to exert their influence -- in case of a self-management or political organ adopting decisions not in accordance with the programme of the League of Communists, the constitution of the law on associate labour -- towards changing such decisions.

The congress did not accept the draft amendments to the statute submitted by the delegate Rade Koncar.

The delegate proposed that the principle of organization of communists on the work-production basis be entered in the statute as he saw, in the present manner of organization of communists, "a danger of the growth of bureaucratic-technocratic forces".

Koncar questioned the manner of organization of communists on the territorial basis, and considered that it led towards federalism within the League of Communists.

In his view, the commission for the statute of the LCY did not accept all the proposals which were aimed at the strengthening of the unity of the LCY.

Branko Mikulic, the rapporteur of the commission for statutory matters, replied that the commission stood firmly by the view that no changes should be made in the statute as concerned the manner of the communists were organized. Otherwise, "a rallying point for consolidation of bureaucratic-technocratic monopolies, not the working class would be created in the League of Communists".

Referring to the question of organization of communists [words indistinct] Mikulic said the League of Communists implied by this the local community, commune, province, and republic. If the suggested manner of organization of communists were accepted, the question would arise, as Mikulic put it, "in whose hands the League of Communists would then be."

YUGOSLAV LEADERS MEET FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Dizdarevic, USSR's Kuznetsov

LD292342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2318 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG) -- President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic tonight, Tuesday, received the first deputy president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

In a friendly talk of some length, mutual content was voiced with the fruitful cooperation between the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and interest was expressed in continuing it. Kuznetsov delivered an invitation to a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia to visit the Soviet Union, which was accepted with satisfaction. Also considered were certain current international questions.

Kuznetsov was leading a delegation of the Soviet Union's Communist Party to the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Planinc, Departing Albanian

AU251605 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 82 p 9

[Text] Belgrade, [No date given] -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received a farewell visit from Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, wo will leave Yugoslavia shortly at the conclusion of his mission.

Stambolic, Zimbabwe's Muzenda

LD252230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 25 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic Friday received Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister and Vice-President of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) Simon Muzenda, who conveyed to him a message from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

During the meeting, the past development of bilateral relations was assessed as favourable and the [word indistinct] was expressed by both sides for the furthering and expansion of cooperation.

The topics also included current international questions especially the situation in the south of Africa, and activities of the non-aligned countries in connection with the forthcoming seventh conference of their heads of state or government.

Stambolic, Guyana's Corbin

LD271832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 TANJUG -- President of Yugoslavia's Presidency Petar Stambolic today, Sunday received Vice-President of the People's National Congress of Guyana Robert Corbin who delivered him President Burnham's personal message to the SFRY Presidency.

The message pertains to the nonaligned countries, activities in the present international conditions, and to bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Guyana. In a talk at this meeting, topics were discussed such as the current problems in international relations, with particular reference to Latin America. Content was expressed at the present development level of the two countries' relations and the readiness for their further promotion.

Stambolic, Zambia's Mulemba

LD272016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1727 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 June [TANJUG] -- Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, received Humphrey Mulemba, secretary-general of Zambia's UNIP Party, Mudenda and Matipa, members of its Central Committee, and Chisupa, minister of trade and industry, here today Sunday. On this occasion, Mulemba transmitted to Stambolic a personal message from President Kaunda of Zambia for the Presidency of Yugoslavia, covering the developing of Yugoslav-Zambian cooperation and some matters in the current international situation.

In the ensuing talk, the development of Yugoslav-Zambian relations was evaluated in the positive and readiness was expressed for their further promotion. Also discussed were preparations for a 7th nonaligned summit conference, situation in the south of Africa, and the problem of Namibia.

WINTER OLYMPICS FINANCING CAUSES DISAGREEMENT

AU241517 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 82 p 16

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- A draft social accord on organizing and financing the 14th Winter Olympic games in Sarajevo has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly. To finance the games, it is necessary to provide 5.5 billion dinars, of which 4.8 billion is for constructing sports projects.

The city of Sarajevo and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will provide 4.7 billion dinars, other republics and provinces 574 million dinars, and the federation 210 million dinars. Macedonia must provide 40.77 million dinars, Slovenia 77.05 million, Serbia without provinces 169.30 million, Croatia 171.09 million, Montenegro 17.06 million, Vojvodina 81.39 million, and Kosovo 17.22 million.

Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Croatia and Macedonia have adopted the draft accord on financing the games. The Slovene Executive Council does not agree with the draft accord and believes that an agreement on the share of the republics and provinces in financing the games should have been worked out when it was decided to hold the games.

Serbia believes that further coordination of the positions of the republics and provinces on the draft accord should be carried out in the SFRY Assembly. Kosovo believes that a part of the funds to finance the games should come from the proceeds of the sports lottery, while Vojvodina accepts the draft accord on the condition that a social accord on financing the world table tennis championship, which was held in Novi Sad last year, is adopted.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN BORDER MEETING -- Dimitrovgrad -- In the presence of several thousand Yugoslav and Bulgarian citizens the first of this year's border meetings is being held at Dimitrovgrad today. The border has been opened since early this morning and until tonight Yugoslavs and Bulgarians can cross the border only with an identity card. Several more similar demonstrations of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will be held until the end of September. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 82 AU]